

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. IV.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 30, 1918

No. 21

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Chemical Department

17 Battery Place



New York, N. Y.

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IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

FOREIGN PRODUCTION AFTER THE WAR

Any impression that the industries of Great Britain and continental Europe will be so paralyzed by the exhausting demands of the war that production will be limited to supplies for home consumption and that the export trade will not revive for several years is not borne out by facts. Exports from England in 1916 were valued at \$2,460,000,000 compared with \$2,560,000,000 in 1913 and \$2,100,000,000 in 1914, which is a remarkable showing when the disruption of trade routes and the loss of her enormous re-export trade with the continent are considered. French exports in 1916 were \$1,000,000,000 against \$1,385,000,000 in 1913 and \$975,000,000 in 1914.

France has laid the foundation for many new chemical industries and will make dyestuffs sufficient to replace German colors in another year or two. In an announcement of the plans for the Lyons Fair it is stated that whereas in August, 1914, only 85,000 operatives were employed in factories there, in January, 1918, more than 266,000 hands were on the payrolls of the large establishments. All this has been accomplished through unanimity of interests, the people co-operating, conserving food and energy and capital.

Hydraulic power has been developed in France to supply the factories with raw materials, and by thus conserving coal the country was able to produce 470,000 tons of tar for making dyestuffs. French factories made 905,000 tons of sulphuric acid annually before the war and more than 60 per cent. was manufactured from raw material produced in the country. Chloride of sodium, phosphates, and other basic products for the chemical industries are produced in adequate quantities. Possessing such resources France at least will be ready for economic expansion immediately after the war ends. In other countries the war industries will become producers of commercial products and with the return of the troops to civil life there will be cheap labor available and production will be speeded up to the top notch. Then will come competition, not only in the foreign markets, but in the very shadow of American mills.

PROBLEMS OF THE DYE INDUSTRY

The discussion of trade conditions at the conference of dyestuff manufacturers, last week, brought out many interesting points, and some of the handicaps complained of will be readily corrected by the association when fully organized. Others will require drastic action by the trade. Arbitration will do away with much of the litigation that is clogging court calendars in New York and Pennsylvania. The question of money payments to in-

duce the purchase of dyestuffs rests with the individual concerns. The association may take a decided stand in opposition to the practice, but it cannot be eliminated as a trade practice unless companies and firms forbid their salesmen to make use of bribery to win customers.

German competition seemed to be the subject uppermost in the minds of the delegates and the tariff was discussed at length at the second day's session. Dr. Grinnell Jones assured the manufacturers that the Tariff Commission was ready to cooperate with them in every way to protect the industry and a conference is to be held by members of the Commission and a committee of the Association within a few weeks to stop the loopholes in the present law which have made it possible to import dyes and sell them at lower prices than the American-made products in spite of the law of 1916 which was drawn to protect the industry here.

One speaker at the conference urged amendments to the patent laws to make it obligatory for owners of foreign patents to manufacture the product in this country within two years. The suggestion was made that when a foreign patent is presented at the Patent Office in Washington the owner be required to demonstrate that the results claimed under the patent can be attained by the process for which a patent is sought. The charge has been made that certain dyestuff patents filed at Washington by foreign owners contained ingredients not used in the commercial manufacture of the product, and were put in the patent to prevent its use even when the patent had expired. It is known that the owners in many cases used a different formula from the one placed on record in the Patent Office.

These suggestions will be presented to the Tariff Commission and to Congress and in time may be corrected. Now is the time for manufacturers to point out the changes necessary to ensure the permanency of the industry after the war.

FREE IMPORTS GROWING

Free imports formed 76 per cent. of the total imports in December and 72 per cent. of the imports for the year. While free raw materials may account for a large proportion of the increase, the high tariff advocates will have a strong argument when Congress takes up the question after the war and European industries turn their attention to the American market. All countries are discussing plans to protect their markets when the competition in world trade is felt again.

Japan is awake to the situation in the Pacific and is preparing to jealously guard its chemical industries which have sprung up since the war. The *Tokio Yoro*zu urges a thorough study of the situation because any tariff legislation attempted must take into consideration the fact that Japan will need raw materials and many classes of manufactured goods and merely raising the import duties will not solve the difficulty. Many of the new chemical concerns are not strong enough to compete with American or European corporations.

TEXTILE CONSUMPTION OF DYESTUFFS

The greatest shortage in dyestuffs in 1917 was in synthetic indigo and the vat dyes made from anthraquinone, needed by cotton manufacturers, and the alizarine colors needed by wool manufacturers, according to a statement by the United States Tariff Commission, contained in a pamphlet entitled "The Dyestuff Situation in the Textile Industries, 1913 and 1916." The report presents the results of an inquiry sent to seventy-seven companies. Replies came from twenty-three cotton manufacturers, twenty-five wool manufacturers, eight engaged in the silk industry and twenty-one dyers and finishers. In general it was found that the textile manufacturers were inclined to support the dyestuff schedule of the tariff act of 1916.

The cotton manufacturers were the only group reporting the use of a smaller quantity of dyestuffs in 1916 than in 1913. Other manufacturers reported a substantial increase. The total value of the dyestuffs used in 1916 was four times the value of the dyestuffs consumed in 1913. There was a greater demand owing to war contracts and the prices were higher.

KNOWLEDGE OF PRICES MEANS SUCCESS.

Price changes in raw materials are being watched with keen interest from week to week as the Government places new restrictions on products needed for war purposes. The commandeering of acids, heavy chemicals, and coal-tar crudes and the demand for castor oil, ammonia and other products has made it difficult for manufacturers to obtain supplies needed for immediate use and small lots are quickly snapped up. The staff of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS is in constant touch with the trade and pays particular attention to spot stocks and prices. The market reports have been gradually expanding under the press of news and several hundred price changes are recorded each week. Six pages are now devoted to primary market conditions, supplementary to the current price list. The coming year will be full of surprises, and the manufacturer must keep his office force informed to win success.

U. S. FOREIGN TRADE \$9,070,000,000

The country's foreign trade amounted to over \$9,000,000,000 in 1917, exports reaching a total of \$6,226,000,000, while imports amounted to \$2,952,000,000, according to a statement issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. This is a gain of nearly \$1,300,000,000 over 1916, when the total trade amounted to \$7,874,000,000.

December exports amounted to \$589,000,000, an increase of no less than \$100,000,000 over November. The imports for December amounted to \$228,000,000, an increase of \$7,000,000 over November. Free imports formed 76 per cent. of the total in December and 72 per cent. of the total for the calendar year. The excess of exports over imports has nearly doubled in the last two years, amounting to \$3,274,000,000 in 1917, against \$3,091,000,000 in 1916 and \$1,776,000,000 in 1915.

American Drug Manufacturers Meet

War Demand for Medicinals Discussed

THE effect of the war upon the pharmaceutical industry was the keynote of the speeches and discussions at the seventh annual meeting of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association at the Waldorf-Astoria, on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. The usual elaborate programme of entertainment, which has characterized former meetings, was considerably curtailed this year in keeping with the national crisis. A smoker Tuesday evening and the annual banquet Wednesday evening were the only features of the meeting not of a strictly business nature. Practically all the large drug and pharmaceutical manufacturers of the country were represented.

The first business session was called to order Tuesday morning by Charles J. Lynn of Eli Lilly & Company, president of the association, who reviewed the business situation since the United States entered the conflict and the bearing of the revenue bill on the products manufactured by members of the Association. He said in part:

"The industries of this country are in very grave danger. Our industrial fabric has been so woven through the years of its upbuilding as to make it difficult to tell where the essential leaves off and the non-essential begins. Already our industries have been called on to bear a heavy burden and we have made no more, than a beginning in the giant struggle in which we have engaged. The men behind our industries are patriotic, they expect to make sacrifices and are entirely willing to go just as far as necessary to win the war, but they want to know and have a right to know that the sacrifice called for is necessary. Therefore give us a centralization of management and a definite fixing of responsibility and authority so that when industry goes to Washington for a hearing it can quickly find out where to go, state its business and get back home on the job where it belongs with a feeling of security and satisfaction in the knowledge that industry as represented in the war councils in Washington is in good and wise hands.

"The grip of war is tightening upon the industries of our country more firmly every day. The industries represented in this Association already feel it keenly but will feel it more as the war progresses. 'Business as usual' cannot be. New conditions confront us and we must adjust ourselves to them. Spending must decrease and saving increase. This is as true of the industry as of the individual. If we, as a people, do not learn the lesson of true economy under present conditions we never will and without it this nation will not be able to hold its place in the foremost rank of the nations of the world in the great commercial and industrial struggle which is certain to follow this war.

"There are lean years ahead, too, and we need to learn the lesson of economy now to get ready for them. The banks of the country cannot finance the Liberty Loans and the enormous tax payments without material assistance from the people and that assistance cannot be given without the practice of the strictest economy.

Control of Expenses

"Every manufacturer and every business institution should have a controller whose chief duty should be to sit tight on the lid and prevent the spending of a single unnecessary dollar. He should be a man strong enough to say 'No' on his conviction that the proposed expenditure

was unnecessary and able to resist every pressure brought against him. His guiding thought should be 'can we do without it?'

"In our own industry I believe the time has come when with few exceptions our purchasing agents should be permitted to buy only from hand to mouth to prepare our stocks for that sharp recession of values, which is certain in our line to follow the declaration of peace. The laboratory with the smallest stock will of course suffer the least loss. When selling prices are invariably adjusted to the market, as is our line, it requires no wizard to make profits on a rising market, but when we have a falling market and crude stock on hand must be put through our laboratory processes and sold at less than the cost of production it is quite another story, and that is just what this industry with the thousands of items it consumes, coming from every part of the world, will experience.

"In connection with the War Revenue measure it is exceedingly unfortunate for the industry represented in the membership of this Association that the distinction is not clear in the minds of our law makers between what the law maker has in mind as to the meaning of the term 'proprietary medicines' and the interpretation given to it by those who enforce the law. The law maker has in mind only the so-called 'patent medicine' offered and advertised to the public and intended for sale and use for the purpose of self-medication, while as interpreted by those who enforce the law it covers the ethical pharmaceutical specialties of the members of this Association, advertised only to the medical profession and sold to pharmacists for dispensing on physicians' prescriptions.

"As we now have legal recognition of the distinction between beverage and non-beverage alcohol so must we ultimately have legal recognition of the distinction between the so-called 'patent' or proprietary medicine, advertised to the public for self-medication and our ethical pharmaceutical and chemical specialties. The failure of Congress to distinguish between them will cost the members of this Association hundreds of thousands of dollars in taxes under the War Revenue measure which I verily believe was never intended.

Change in Law Suggested

"With further reference to the War Revenue act I recommend the adoption of a resolution to be sent to the members of Congress that the act be amended so as to permit the payment of the tax, with the exception of the gross sales tax which is paid monthly, in equal amounts, at specific periods, extending during the full calendar year following the taxable year. Other associations have adopted similar resolutions and if accepted by Congress will materially assist the business interests of the country to finance their tax payments.

"I believe that no supplies purchased by the government have been obtained so easily, smoothly and with such general satisfaction to all concerned as those purchased by the Medical Supply Departments of the Army and Navy in accordance with the plan recommended by this Committee. The regular government medical supply machinery which was in exceedingly capable and understanding hands was used and the bid system followed which gave every manufacturer an equal opportunity and resulted, as stated by one of the chief medical supply officers, in each successive lot of medicines purchased being bought at a somewhat lower cost to the government than the preceding lot.

"In other words there was real competition and the

government obtained all the advantage of low manufacturing cost and stocks of raw materials on hand representing low cost values."

The report of the Membership Committee was made by F. M. Bell, chairman. Announcement of the proposal of the following firms for membership in the Association was given: Zemmer Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Fritzsche Brothers, New York; Antoine Chiris & Co., New York; Standard Chemical Co., Des Moines, Ia. The election was unanimous and Mr. Bell extended the greetings of the organization to its new members. The new members were elected early in the meeting to permit of their taking part in the discussions.

Greetings were conveyed from the various pharmaceutical and drug associations to the members of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association by delegates present. Dr. William J. Schieffelin, of the American Metric Association opened by extending the felicitations of his society to the manufacturers. In an afterword he advocated the adoption of the metric system and asked for co-operation. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

Samuel C. Henry, secretary of the National Association of Retail Druggists, being unable to attend, forwarded a letter of greeting which was read by the secretary.

Over-Buying by the Government

Charles A. West reported for the National Wholesale Druggists' Association. He spoke at length on the purchase by the Government of larger stocks of drugs than are actually needed at present and expressed the fear that at the end of the war, this material would be dumped on the market at "cut-throat" prices, as was the case after the Spanish War. To prevent this threatened harm to the drug manufacturers of the country, it was proposed that action be taken at Washington and all goods sold to the Government bear the mark, "for Government use only." The matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

Dr. W. C. Abbott, president of the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists, extended the greetings of that society to the meeting. The American Conference of Pharmaceutical Faculties was represented by Professor Henry Kraemer. He discussed the difficulties of educational problems in pharmacy and condemned the turning out by colleges of pharmacy of pharmacists suitable only to conduct a retail drug store instead of making scientists of them.

George L. Flanders of the Association of American Dairy Food and Drug Officials, after proffering the greetings of the society, discussed legal and legislative handicaps to the drug trade and the difficulties of procuring state laws throughout the country of any degree of uniformity. He condemned and gave specific examples of the injustice and inconsistency of certain laws, aimed at proprietaries and drugs, in Michigan, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin and New York.

Dr. George Beekman reported for the American Pharmaceutical Association and B. L. Murray for the American Chemical Society.

W. J. Woodruff presented his annual report. The peculiar position of pharmacy at the present time was discussed at length and recommendations made to correct some of the difficulties. Lack of recognition of pharmacy and the pharmacist by the public and the medical profession, and means to demand recognition were discussed in the secretary's address. The alcohol and narcotic situations were touched upon. In discussing the alcohol question he said:

"During the past year it has seemed to me there has been an effort on the part of the American Medical Association to foster the popular prejudice against alcohol that has cost the honest, law-abiding pharmaceutical manufacturer a burdensome penal tax of thousands upon thousands yearly. And it is alarming to see a deliberate move

to feed that deeply-rooted misconception which must be torn up before we can hope to relieve ourselves of this burden."

The treasurer's report for 1917 was read by the secretary and showed that on Jan. 2, 1917, there was on hand in the association treasury \$7,105.62. Receipts for year amounted to \$8,443.77, while expenditures were about \$4,000 in excess, being \$11,372.65. The balance at the present date is \$5,625.60 of which \$2,000 is invested in Liberty Bonds. The report was referred to an auditing committee composed of Messrs. H. C. Moore, Dr. S. R. Light and D. T. Scott. The committee recommended acceptance and this action was taken.

After an adjournment for luncheon, reports of standing committees were given as follows:

Legislation—Chas. M. Woodruff.

Industrial Preparedness—Henry C. Lovis.

Standards and Deteriorations—Dr. A. R. L. Dohme.

Tariff—Dr. Fred B. Kilmer.

Social Insurance—Frank G. Ryan.

Executive Committee—Chas. J. Lynn.

Employment Problems—R. C. Stofer.

Mr. Stofer read the report of the Committee on Employment Problems presenting many features of vital interest to manufacturers. It was brought out that many companies retained skilled employment specialists to handle their problems. General open discussion of these difficulties followed.

Charles M. Woodruff, in his report on legislation, made recommendations concerning general legislative activity both state and federal. He told of successful opposition to legislation discriminating against proprietary products, discrimination between schools of medicine, opposition to formula disclosure bills as introduced in various states. The report was unanimously accepted.

How the Government is Supplied

The Committee on Industrial Preparedness rendered its annual report through Henry C. Lovis. Representatives of various branches of the drug trade in conjunction with Governmental Committees met in Washington, the report said, and discussed the best method of handling the pharmaceutical and allied requirements of the army and navy in the present war. To facilitate handling and procuring supplies at just prices ten classes of drug sundries, biological and pharmaceutical preparations were made and with the assistance of the drug manufacturers of America, steps were taken to procure the materials necessary. To give an idea of the quantities of various articles needed, the committee said, that 166 million yards of gauze, one yard wide, alone would be required. The report was accepted as read and a recommendation to discharge the committee accepted.

Dr. Dohme presented the report of the Committee on Standards and Deterioration. Technical matters were considered principally, the therapeutics and pharmacy of many of the scarce and rare products being discussed. The statement was made that the committee had found aconite extract on the market not of the desired quality. This fact was determined after a careful investigation of

(Continued on Page 21)

NEW SERUM RULING

A new ruling has just been made by the New York State Board of Health regarding the sale of serums and antitoxins within the state. Effective February 15th, no anti-pneumonia nor anti-meningitis serums may be sold unless the container bears the certification of the State Health Board as having been passed and accepted by that body. This new ruling is causing considerable commotion among the drug manufacturers assembled at this time at the Waldorf-Astoria.

ARMY AWARDS FOR DRUG SUPPLIES

Leading Pharmaceutical and Chemical Manufacturers Receive Contracts for Drugs—New York Firms in the List—Wide Range of Medicinals Required.

Many New York firms were successful bidders for contracts for medical supplies awarded by the Surgeon General of the Army, last week. The awards with prices follow:

- McKesson & Robbins, New York—1,000 bottles acacia, 1-lb. in w. m. bottle, 81c per lb.
- McKesson & Robbins—1,500 bottles glycerinum, 1 lb. in bottle, 82c per bottle.
- Merck & Co., Inc., New York—1,000 bottles oleoresina aspidii, 1 oz. in bottle, \$1.20 per bottle.
- Merck & Co.—300 bottles acid acetic, ¼-pound in bottle, 35c per bottle; 300 bottles alcohol methyl, acetone free, 1 pound in bottle, 87c; 300 bottles copper sulphate crystals, 1 oz. bottles, 9c per bottle; 300 bottles iodine, 1 oz. in bottle, 52c per bottle; 300 bottles potassium iodide, 1 oz. in bottle, 42c per bottle; 300 bottles sodium chloride, ¼ pound in bottle, 12c per bottle; 1,200 bottles litmus, powdered, ¼ pound bottles, 40c per bottle; 300 bottles sodium hydroxide, 1 pound in bottle, 80c per bottle; 1,200 bottles sodium sulphite crystals, ¼ pound in bottle, 22c per bottle.
- Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.—35,000 tubes adrenalin chloride, 1 mgm. tablets, 25 in tube, 65c per tube.
- Parke, Davis & Co.—20,000 bottles pilulae catharticae compositae or tablets, 500 in bottle, packed 100 bottles in box, 60c per bottle.
- Heyden Chemical Works, Inc., Garfield, N. J.—10,000 bottles aspirin, 1 oz. in bottle, 250 in box, 18.5c per bottle.
- E. R. Squibb & Sons, Inc., New York—20,000 tins ether, ¼ lb. in tin, 19½c per can.
- Norwich Pharmacal Co., Norwich, N. Y.—1,000 tubes hyoscinae hydrobromidum, 0.65 mgm., hypodermic tablets, 15c per tube; 3,000 tubes digitalinum verum, 1 mgm. hypodermic tablets, 8½c per tube; 100,000 tubes morphinae sulphas, 8 mgm., hypodermic tablets, 12.9c.
- Norwich Pharmacal Co.—21,250 bottles hydrargyri chloridum corrosivum tablets, 250 in bottle, 70c per bottle.
- Norwich Pharmacal Co.—15,000 bottles spiritus ammoniae aromaticus, 8 oz. in bottle, 47.75c per bottle.
- Norwich Pharmacal Co.—2,000 tubes emetine hydrochloride, 22 mgm. tablets, 66c per tube; 10,000 tubes hyoscinae hydrobromidum, 0.65 mgm. hypodermic tablets, 20 in tube, 15½c per tube.
- Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—1,625 bottles argenti nitras crystals, 1 oz. in bottle, 57.75c per bottle; 175,000 bottles collodium, 1 oz. in bottle, 7c per bottle.
- Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis—10,000 bottles collodium, 1 oz. in bottle, 9c per bottle; 100,000 tins aether, ¼ lb. in tin, 13c; 50,000 tins chloroform, 26c per tin.
- Mallinckrodt Chemical Works—2,000 bottles unguentum hydrargyri, ½-pound in bottles, 70c per bottle.
- Mallinckrodt Chemical Works—2,500 bottles thymolis iodium, 1 oz. in bottle, \$1.05; 2,500 bottles sodii carbonas monohydratus, 1 lb. in bottle, 20c per bottle.
- Mallinckrodt Chemical Works—5,000 bottles acidum boricum, ½ lb. in bottle, 16c per bottle.
- H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia—3,375,000 acidum boricum, 324 mgm., 18c per M.; 500 lbs. acidum tannicum, 324 mgm. tablets, 500 in bottle, at 65c per bottle; 1,300 bottles hexamethylenamina, 500 in bottle, 38c per bottle; 362,500 hexamethylenamina, 60c per M.; 3,000 bottles argyrol argentos, 25 per cent., 1 oz. in bottle, 60c per bottle; 812,500 tinctura digitalis, 0.3 c. c. tablets, 500 in bottle, 15c per bottle; 812,500 tinctura digitalis, 0.3 c. c. tablets, 18.5c per M.

Eli Lilly & Co., Inc., Indianapolis—17,000 tubes apomorphinae hydrochloridum, 6 mgm., hypodermic tablets, 22.5c per tube.

Eli Lilly & Co.—299 bottles tinctura opii, 1 pint in bottle, \$4.80 per bottle.

Frederick Stearns & Co., Inc., Detroit—2,100 bottles capsicum, 500 in bottle, 10c bottle, 1,075,000 capsicum tablets, 10.5c per M.; 1,875 bottles pilulae aloini compositae tablets, 500 in bottle, 22.5c per bottle; 1,875,000 pilulae aloini compositae tablets, 36c per M.; 17,250 bottles pilulae catharticae compositae, 1,000 in bottle, 96c per bottle; 500,000 plumbi acetate, 130 mgm. tablets, 18c per M.; 700 bottles potassii bromidum tablets, 500 in bottle, 60c per bottle; 12,500 bottles trochisci ammonii chloridi, 250 in bottle, 26c per bottle; 875 bottles zinci sulphas, 17.75c per bottle.

Pitman-Moore Co., Indianapolis—15,000 bottles spiritus ammoniae aromaticus, ½-lb. in bottle, 50c per bottle.

Pitman-Moore Co.—5,000 bottles tincture opii, 1 pint in bottle, \$4.60 per bottle.

Pitman-Moore Co.—15,000 bottles spiritus ammoniae aromaticus, ½-lb. in bottle, 50c per bottle.

Waite & Bartlett Mfg. Co., New York—500 pounds chrome alum, in 1-pound bottles, 70c pound; 500 pounds barium sulphate in 25-pound cans, 18c per pound; 300 pounds do, in 1-pound bottles, 28c pound; 300 pounds potassium carbonate in 1-pound bottles, \$1.60 pound; 500 pounds sodium sulphite in 100-pound kegs, 10c per pound.

Waite & Bartlett Mfg. Co.—1,000 cans hydroquinone, ¼ lb. to can; for use in X-ray work, 56c per can.

Maltbie Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.—825,000 acidum salicylicum, 324 mgm. tablets, 82.5c per M.; 3,250,000 sodii salicylas tablets, 87c per M.

McCambridge-Moore & Co., Inc., Washington, D. C.—1,600 acidum salicylicum tablets, 500 in bottle, 50.9c; 500,000 acidum salicylicum, 83.4c per M.; 4,375 bottles bismuthi subnitras, 500 in bottle, \$1.119; 4,375,000 bismuthi subnitras, \$2.074 per M.; 9,750 bottles hydrargyri chloridum mite, 1,000 in bottle, 25.4c per bottle; 25,000 bottles mistura glycyrrhizae compositae tablets, 3,600 in bottle, \$1.119; 4,375,000 bismuthi subnit-morphinae sulphas, 500 in bottle, \$2.089; 3,000 bottles phenylis salicylas, 500 in bottle, 70.4c per bottle; 9,500 bottles pilulae camphorae et opii tablets, \$2.649 per bottle; 4,750,000 pilulae camphorae et opii tablets, \$5.099 per M.; 1,250 bottles pilulae ferri compositae tablets, 1,000 in bottle, \$1.279 per bottle; 1,250,000 pilulae ferri compositae tablets, \$1.229 per M.; 5,550 bottles potassii bromidum, 500 in bottle, 61.4c; 4,000 bottles potassium iodidum, 500 in bottle, \$1.489 per bottle; 12,500 bottles pulvis ipecacuanhae et opii, 500 in bottle, \$1.524 per bottle; 7,500 bottles sodii salicylas tablets, 500 in bottle, 53.9c per bottle.

United Drug Co., Boston—3,375 bottles acidum boricum, 500 in bottle, 15c per bottle; 1,750,000 sodii bicarbonas, 324 mgm., 7c per M.

R. J. Strassenburgh Co., Rochester, N. Y.—4,375 bottles bismuthi subnitras, 500 in bottle, \$1.10 per bottle; 25,000,000 mistura glycyrrhizae compositae tablets, 26c per M.; 1,750 bottles sodii bicarbonas, 324 mgm. tablets, 1,000 in bottle, 11.5c per bottle; 1,875 bottles sodii bicarbonas et mentha piperita tablets, 1,000 in bottle, 16.5c; 9,000 bottles unguentum hydrargyri chloridi mitis, 30 per cent., ½ lb. in bottle, 55c per bottle.

Rex Tablet Co., St. Louis—1,000,000 tablets potassium permanganate, 324 mgm., \$3.50 per M.

Dermatological Research Laboratories, Philadelphia—15,000 ampules arseno benzol .06 grams ea. \$1 per ampule.

Dermatological Research Laboratories—5,000 ampules arseno benzol, 0.6 grams ea. \$1 per ampule.

Swan-Myers Company, Inc., Indianapolis—1,000 bottles acidum salicylicum, 324 mgm. tablets, 500 in bottle,

50-75c per bottle; 2,500 bottles hydrargyri chloridum mite, 32 mgm. tablets, 1,000 in bottle, 25c per bottle; 500 bottles potassii permanganas, 324 mgm., 1,000 in bottle, \$3.99 per bottle.

Smith, Kline & French Co., Philadelphia—625,000 liniment rubeifaciens tablets, \$6.65 per M.

Oil Products Co., New York—15,000 tins petrolatum in 1 lb. tins, 10.25c per tin.

DYE SITUATION IN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

The most recent number of the tariff information series of the United States Tariff Commission is a pamphlet on "The Dyestuff Situation in the Textile Industries, 1913 and 1916." In it are presented the results of an inquiry sent to 77 companies who are representative consumers of dyestuffs in the textile industries. Of the companies reporting, 23 were engaged in cotton manufacture, 25 in wool manufacture, 8 in silk manufacture and 21 were independent dyers and finishers. The cotton manufacturers were the only group reporting the use of a smaller quantity of dyestuffs in 1916 than in 1913. A substantial increase as reported by the other groups would seem to indicate that by 1916 the domestic manufacturers of dyestuffs had made considerable progress in replacing foreign-made dyes with those of American manufacture.

The increase in the costs of the individual dyestuffs is particularly striking. In some instances alizarin and anthracene colors were purchased in 1916 at prices 20 to 30 times those paid in 1913. The total value of all the dyestuffs consumed by the 77 companies in 1916 was approximately four times the value of the dyestuffs consumed in 1913. The greatest shortage occurred among the dyes which were not made in this country before the war, particularly in the case of synthetic indigo and the vat dyes from anthraquinone needed by the cotton dyer and the alizarine colors needed by the wool manufacturers. Vegetable indigo and natural dyes such as logwood and fustic came into importance as substitutes for the coal-tar derivatives. American-made sulphur colors were given a wide application and certain gallocyanine dyes were developed to replace the imported alizarin and anthracene blue.

The opinions of the textile manufacturers as to the operation of the present dyestuff schedule of the tariff and their suggestions for changes to meet the conditions after the war form what is perhaps the most interesting part of the report. These opinions, which are quoted without the indorsement, criticism or comment of the Tariff Commission, indicate that on the whole the textile consumers of dyestuffs will give the new American industry the support and patronage that will insure its continuance after the war.

OFFICERS OF PHILADELPHIA DRUG EXCHANGE

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange elected Harry B. French, of the Smith, Kline & French Company, president of the Exchange at the annual meeting last week. The other officers are Harry K. Mulford, vice-president; Joseph W. England, secretary; Anthony M. Hance, treasurer. The Board of Directors includes Blair Ferguson, Dr. A. W. Miller, Walter V. Smith, Adam Fromm, Charles E. Hires, Richard M. Shoemaker, Clayton F. Shoemaker, A. Robinson McIlvaine.

The report of the Board of Directors said the chemical line during 1917 was the scene of intense activity. Very large amounts of new capital were invested in new enterprises and in many cases with great success. In crude drugs complaint is made of lack of labor to gather the crops. The drug trade is congratulated that the odious stamp tax on proprietary goods was avoided. Notice is taken of the advance in the prices of patent medicines.

Tax Ruling on Proprietaries

Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper has made the following rulings:

Where the goods manufactured by a person require further manufacturing before being used by the consumer, the one completing the manufacture is liable for the tax. The same rule would apply to bulk goods that require to be bottled or otherwise prepared in order to put them in salable condition. Therefore, the person preparing the goods in smaller packages, labeling and bottling them, is the manufacturer within the meaning of the act.

If a dealer purchases a certain article from a manufacturer, packed, labeled and ready for sale, and the manufacturer places the name of the dealer on the packages simply for advertising purposes, the actual manufacturer is liable for the tax. In this case, the dealer has no interest whatever in the preparation of the article and is not liable for the tax.

Where toilet preparations or proprietary preparations of a medicinal character are prepared by a retail dealer on his own premises and sold exclusively to his own customers, such a dealer manufacturing his own products is regarded under the act as a manufacturer and will be required to pay the tax.

Preparations made in accordance with formulas contained in the United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary by pharmaceutical manufacturers and druggists having no special proprietary right to such formulas, and bearing printed labels giving directions as to use, when not held out or recommended by the manufacturers, vendors or proprietors as proprietary preparations, or as remedies or specifics for any disease or affection, are not taxable under paragraph (N), section 600.

ROWLAND G. HAZARD DEAD

Rowland G. Hazard, chairman of the board of the Solvay Process Company and the Semet-Solvay Company, died at Santa Barbara, Cal. on January 22, in his 64th year. He was a brother of the late Frederick R. Hazard, of Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Hazard's family were at the home at Peace Dale, R. I., at the time of his death. Mr. Hazard had suffered recently from attacks of angina pectoris.

Mr. Hazard was born in Philadelphia. He was graduated from Brown University in 1876 and became identified with the Peace Dale Manufacturing Company. He became a director of the Kentucky Solvay Coke Company, vice-president of the Mechanics National Bank of Providence, a director of the Providence Journal Company and a telephone and insurance company. Mr. Hazard leaves two sons.

Cable advices were reported to have been received from Calcutta on Saturday quoting T. N. shellac at equal to 57 cents per pound laid down here in New York.

Kingsport Wood Reduction Company, of Kingsport, Tenn., has been organized by Harrison M. Angle and associates of the American Wood Reduction Company, No. 208 S. La Salle street, Chicago; build plant to manufacture wood distillates; construction to cost \$750,000 to \$1,000,000.

It is announced that the National Aniline and Chemical Company will establish its main offices in its own ten-story building at No. 21 Burling Slip, New York City, on or before May 1. This building prior to the war was the headquarters for the distribution of dyes produced in Germany by Leopold Cassella & Co. The National Company, together with the Century Colors Corporation, will occupy the entire ten floors.

Government Aid For Dyestuff Industry

Tariff Commission Promises Co-operation

ON Wednesday morning when the conference of dyestuff manufacturers and dealers was thrown open to general discussion, the matter of a Board of Arbitration was taken up. It was pointed out that if disputes between manufacturers and dealers could be settled by a Board of Arbitration, much time and money could be saved and at the same time, as stated by one speaker, such a board would be the means of separating the "sheep from the goats." Dr. D. W. Jayne, who was acting as chairman in the absence of Frank Hemingway, explained to those assembled that this very important matter would be taken up in due time by the standing committee and would be brought before the convention at its first annual meeting.

The United States Tariff Commission will co-operate with dyestuffs manufacturers to find ways to protect them from German competition after the war. The able address made by Dr. Grinnell Jones, chemical expert of the Commission, resulted in many interesting remarks from the floor. Dr. Jones said in part:

"It is, of course, well known in a general way to those familiar with the dye industry that the development of indigo, alizarin and the vat dyes derived from anthraquinone and carbazol has not kept pace with the development of the azo dyes. Since these branches of the industry are the very important ones which under the present law do not get the benefit of the special duty of 5 cents it is of great importance that the Commission have for the consideration of Congress definite statistical information in regard to the development of the different branches of the industry. For this and other reasons we are asking for detailed information in regard to the production of each separate dye, not simply for grand totals.

"We hope to publish the totals in as great detail as can be done without revealing the operations of individual concerns. For example, in the cases of aniline and Bismarck brown there will be so many producers that the total production for the country can be published without revealing the operations of any individual concern. It is believed that this information will be of interest and value not only to Congress but to the producers themselves. In many other cases the publication of the totals would reveal the operations of individual concerns. In all such cases the dye or intermediate in question will be grouped with others of a similar character so as to cover effectually the details. In the case of dyes sold under a trade name, whose chemical nature is kept as a trade secret, we are asking that you give us confidentially sufficient information in broad, general terms, as will enable us to classify properly each such dye. It is especially important that we be able to distinguish clearly between dyes dutiable at 30 per cent. plus 5 cents per pound and those dutiable at 30 per cent. only.

"You will notice that under the present law it is necessary to ascertain both production and consumption of dyes in the United States. It would be impossible to secure complete returns from consumers themselves. It therefore becomes necessary to regard the consumption in the United States as equivalent to the sales of American manufacturers plus imports, minus exports. Although the law requires a comparison of the value of the domestic consumption and production, we are asking for the quantity also as a check on the values and because the quantity is for many purposes a better indication of the growth of the industry than the value.

"One of the difficulties which we foresee is the lack

of a generally accepted standard of quality and strength for dyes. If as a result of the deliberations of this Association a generally recognized standard is adopted, the future work of the Commission will be greatly facilitated.

"The work which the Commission is doing on the special law of September 8, 1916, is not confined to the questionnaire just described. We are also considering very carefully the possibility of improving the law by amendments.

"For example, the new act does not repeal all of the provisions of the old law which are in conflict with the intent of the new law. The list of intermediates mentioned by name is capable of much improvement. Such important intermediates as Michlar's ketone and dinitrophenol are not mentioned, whereas the relatively much less important nitrotoluylenediamin and monochlorphthalic acid are included. Very little attention appears to have been paid to intermediates for medicinals or photographic chemicals or flavors. Many suggestions have been made to the Commission in regard to changes in the wording of the law. We have prepared a list of such of these suggestions as seem worthy of serious consideration. We will send a copy of this list to anyone who cares to offer evidence or opinion in regard to the advisability of the proposed changes and will welcome any additional suggestions.

"The Commission will be glad to arrange for a conference with representatives of the dye industry in the near future. If such a conference appears to be desirable, the Commission will be glad to confer with the officers of this Association, or with any special committee appointed for the purpose of making all necessary plans and arrangements."

E. S. Alton, of the Edgertyn Aniline Corporation, 118 William street, New York, said that the present tariff on colors and dyestuffs might be all right for competition with France and England after the war, but it would not be high enough to protect the American industry from competition with Germany. Mr. Alton pointed out that the low cost of labor in Germany, coupled with the fact that the dyestuff industry would be one of the first to recover after the war and that America would be their best and most logical market, would mean that this country would soon be flooded with German products unless there was a higher tariff, and he said in his opinion it should be at least fifty per cent.

Other speakers on this subject were Messrs. Irving G. Priest, of the Bureau of Standards, and A. Brooking Davis, chemical director of the Ault & Wiborg Co., Cincinnati. Both speakers were in favor of a tariff sufficiently high to protect the American manufacturer of colors and dyestuffs and they said they felt sure that the Government would take proper care of their interests since Dr. Jones had explained the willingness of the Tariff Commission to co-operate with the American industry in every way. All the speakers declared that American manufacturers have produced within three years dyes as good as those that required more than thirty years to produce in Germany.

The Permanent Organization Committee composed of Messrs. J. Merritt Matthews, L. A. Ault, August Merz, H. Gardner McKerrrow, W. S. Woodward, S. R. David and T. N. Hyrdman, made the following report to the Conference:

The Organization Committee appointed by the chairman of the convention of the Dyestuff Manufacturers of

America duly met and organized by electing Dr. J. M. Matthews as chairman of the Organization Committee.

"The matters submitted to the Organization Committee by the convention have been duly considered and the Committee recommends that it be continued in power until the first annual meeting in order that the various details of membership, incorporation, committees, etc., may receive proper attention. It suggests that the convention adopt the following resolution:

"RESOLVED that the Organization Committee appointed by the chairman be empowered to continue to act as such until the first annual meeting of the association with power.

- "1. Prepare and file a certificate of incorporation;
- "2. Prepare by-laws for submission at the annual meeting;
- "3. Arrange the time and place of the annual meeting;
- "4. Entertain and pass upon applications for membership;
- "5. Confer with the Tariff Commission and report at the annual meeting.

"And be it further resolved that the temporary chairman, secretary and treasurer elected by this convention continue to act as such until the annual meeting.

"The Organization Committee further suggests as a matter to be considered by the convention, the name of 'Dyestuffs Association of America' as the name of this Association."

The question of a suitable name for the association caused some discussion just before final adjournment, but because so many names were suggested the chairman decided to leave the matter in abeyance until the next meeting which will take place at Rumford Hall, the Chemists' Club, 50 East 41st street, New York City, on March 6, at 10:30 A. M., and it is hoped there will be a large attendance to hear the final report of the Committee.

An increased demand for mustard-seed oil has resulted in a 25 per cent. increase in the acreage under mustard seed in Russia in the current agricultural year. The first statistics on this crop were gathered in a special census in 1916 and showed an acreage of 39,588 dessiatines (106,876 acres). In 1917, 133,700 acres were under cultivation. As the average yield of mustard seed per dessiatine is 50 poods (approximately 1,800 pounds), the production in 1916 was about 35,700 tons and in 1917 about 44,700 tons.

The question of protection for the coal-tar industry in New Zealand has been receiving considerable attention of late, and came up for discussion in Parliament when resolutions were presented requesting the Government to give preferential rates on the transportation of coal-tar, and that this manufacture be protected by a reasonable tariff. At present a certain amount of coal-tar, together with some of the other by-products, such as creosote and carbonic acid, is being produced in different parts of the country where coal is consumed in large quantities, such as in gas works in the larger cities.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank of New York, the president of which, Gates W. McGarrah, is also president of the New York Clearing House, has prepared a booklet which is being sent to banks and business organizations throughout the country, outlining a plan for converting non-essential industries of the nation to a war basis on a gradual instead of a drastic scale. The bank takes sides against the policy that is being agitated of complete self-denial on the part of the American people. It points out that war expenses of 1918 will equal not more than 30 per cent. of the American people's income.

Shortage of Arsenic

The shortage of arsenic and arsenic compounds that became apparent late in 1916 continued throughout 1917, according to a statement made public by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. It now appears that we need about 12,000 short tons a year, whereas the available supply in 1917 only amounted to 9,787 tons. The average yearly supply from domestic production and imports for 1911-1916, inclusive, was a little less than 8,150 tons.

In December, 1917, the manufacturers of insecticides, in response to a detailed canvass made by Mr. C. W. Merrill, of the Food Administration, estimated that they needed, for delivery before June, 1918, 6,900 short tons. Of this amount 5,476 tons had been contracted for and only 2,100 tons had been delivered. The manufacturers of sheep dip, in reply to inquiries made by the Department of Agriculture, estimated that they needed 1,000 tons. It is highly desirable also that some arsenic be exported to certain agricultural countries whose excess production is available to the allied governments. At present it is not known to what extent arsenic may be utilized in preparing poisonous gases for use in trench warfare.

During the year 1917 the American Metals Co., Ltd., resumed production at their smelter, the Compania de Minerales y Metales, at Mapimi, Mexico, and the Chipman Chemical Co. reopened the old arsenic plant at Brinton, Va. Preparations were also made for recovering the arsenic from a large amount of accumulated flue dust at Great Falls, Mont. Even with the considerable additions made by these plants, however, it appears that other sources of production are needed to meet current requirements.

The imports of arsenic and arsenic compounds in 1917, as estimated from detailed data covering 10 months for the class listed as "Arsenic or arsenious acid," amounted to 3,961 short tons, valued at \$618,525, as compared with 2,163 tons in 1916 and 3,183 tons in 1915. The increase is due to the resumption, after a lapse of more than a year, of imports from Mexico in June. From June until October inclusive, the average monthly imports from Mexico, presumably from the reduction works at Mapimi, amounted to 236 tons. The imports from Canada in 1917 were about the same as in 1916. Comparatively little arsenic came from other foreign sources.

The production of arsenic in 1917, as estimated from the known production for eleven months of four companies operating seven plants, was 5,826 short tons, valued at \$1,300,000, compared with 5,986 short tons valued at \$555,187 in 1916.

AFTER-WAR PLANS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The British Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and the Minister of Reconstruction have appointed a committee to consider and report whether the normal arrangements for providing financial facilities for trade by means of the banks and other financial institutions will be adequate to meet the needs of British industry during the period immediately following the termination of the war, and if not, what emergency arrangements should be made.

The committee will also report on plans for facilitating the conversion of works and factories, now engaged upon war work, to normal production, and to meet the exceptional demands for raw materials arising from the depletion of stocks. Leading bankers, manufacturers, solicitors, railway managers, accountants and government officials compose the committee.

Manna, which was held at the Custom House for some time past, is reported to have been released.

Drug & Chemical Notes

The stock of East India indigo in London on January 1 was 2,914 chests, against 2,984 a year ago.

Exports of wine lees and argols from Spain during 1916 amounted to 7,334 metric tons, against 11,747 in 1915 and 9,439 in 1914.

A sample of starch made from the Indian sweet potato (*ipomoea batatas*) has been favorably reported on by a firm in Hull, England.

The following additions have been made to the British list of prohibited imports: Antimony ore, crude and regulus antimony, and antimony sulphide.

P. Schnorrenberger, No. 503 Hudson street, has been appointed New York representative of the Heller & Merz Company, a New Jersey corporation manufacturing chemicals and dyes.

Exports of chemicals, drugs, dyes and colors from Manchester, England, from January 1 to November 30, 1917, were valued at £21,718,667, against £25,646,772 in the same time in 1916.

The value of feldspar exported from the Kingston consular district to the United States in 1917 amounted to more than \$100,000; this year's contracts will probably exceed \$300,000.

Landings of St. Vincent arrowroot at London during December were 1,174 barrels while the deliveries from warehouses were 1,804, showing a loss in stocks for the month of 630 barrels.

D. W. Hutchinson, a dealer in essential oils, says the proposed chemical exchange would be a great time saver. Mr. Hutchinson favored an organization embodying both marketing and protective features.

An expert drawback allowance has been granted on hypodermic syringes produced by H. Weinhausen, New York, with the use of imported glass syringes in combination with domestic stockets, needles and finger clips.

The United States Government is receiving its caustic soda at a price of \$3.18 a hundred pounds, as compared with the spot level of \$5.80@6.25 a hundred, which has been prevailing in this market of late. A large increase in the production is promised during the next six months.

David Watson, head of the firm of D. Watson & Co., wholesale dealers in drug specialties, Montreal, died on Jan. 13th. He was born in Scotland and emigrated to Canada sixty-two years ago. Some years afterwards he became a member of the firm of Kerry, Watson & Co., which for many years was one of the most prominent wholesale drug houses in Canada.

The Springfield (Mass.) Gas Light Co., will recover toluol at its works for Government use in producing trinitrotoluol for explosives. President Charles H. Tenney said he expected 30,000 gals. could be obtained annually, and that the Springfield plant was one of 80 in the country with sufficient capacity to warrant installing machinery for recovering toluol. He estimated that in a year all these companies could produce 7,314,390 gals.

The Manitoba Chemical Society was organized at Winnipeg on Jan. 15th to provide facilities for the exchange of ideas and discussion of chemical subjects and afford

a medium for recommendations to the authorities in regard to chemical problems of national interest. The following officers were elected: Prof. J. W. Shipley, secretary; E. L. C. Foster, treasurer; Prof. M. A. Parker, Dr. F. J. Birchard, Dr. H. S. Davis and F. Pugh, members of Executive Committee.

Both potash and soda feldspars are found near Kingston, Canada, the former containing 10 to 12 per cent. of potash and the latter as high as 10 per cent. of soda. Prevailing prices are from \$4 to \$4.50 per ton f. o. b. Canadian shipping point. There are two large grinding plants near Rochester, N. Y., importing feldspar from the Kingston district. The fact that the crude stone pays no duty upon entering the United States and the ground spar pays a duty of 20 per cent. accounts for the location of the grinding plants in the United States.

U. S. Quicksilver Output

The domestic output of quicksilver in 1917, according to statistics compiled by the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, was 36,351 flasks of 75 pounds each, valued at the average quoted market price at San Francisco (\$106.12 per flask) at about \$3,857,000. The output was therefore the greatest in quantity since 1883 and the greatest in value since 1875. The production in 1916 was 29,932 flasks, so that the increase in 1917 was 6,419 flasks.

The productive States were California, Texas, Nevada, Oregon, and Arizona.

The output of California in 1917 was 24,251 flasks, against 21,045 flasks in 1916.

The output of Texas was 10,759 flasks against 6,306 flasks in 1915, and the increased production is credited to the Chisos, Big Bend, Mariposa, and Chisohm, in the order named. Further increase may be expected from the Terlingua district, which was long ago put on the map by these mines.

The production of Nevada decreased from 2,198 flasks in 1916 to 916 flasks in 1917, the decrease having been due in part to loss of the Goldbanks plant by fire and in part to decreased production from the Ione district. Properties near Mina made notable increases, especially the Red Devils or Farnham and Drew properties. Prospecting was active in Nevada in 1917.

In Arizona and Oregon combined the production was 422 flasks in 1917 against 383 flasks from these States and Washington combined in 1916.

The market prices of quicksilver quoted in San Francisco increased from an average of \$81 a flask in January to \$126.25 in February, but declined to \$113.75 in March, \$114.50 in April, \$104 in May, and \$85 in June. In July the average rose to \$102 and in August to \$115, falling in September to \$112 and in October to \$102, rising again in November to \$102.50 and in December to \$115. The average for the year was \$106.12, but producers received, as usual, considerably less for metal sold at the mines. The high prices were due to greatly increased war demands, principally for making fulminate for explosives, antifouling paint for ship bottoms, drugs, and storage batteries, and for amalgamating gold and silver ores, but were due also to the large increase of exports over imports.

The exports of quicksilver for the first ten months of 1917 were 10,222 flasks, against 8,880 flasks for the entire year 1916, and the imports were 4,491 flasks for the first 9 months of 1917, against 5,659 flasks for all of 1916.

Herba Products Company of Manhattan, drugs, etc., has been incorporated under the laws of this State with a capital stock of \$50,000. Incorporators C. Pomarici, J. B. Coppola, D. Fienberg, No. 291 Broadway.

Trade Notes & Personals

Castorseed to the amount of 18,975 bags arrived at London on December 20.

A dispatch from San Francisco reported the arrival of a bark with 2,100 tons of nitrate of soda.

Gould's extract of witch hazel has been advanced by the makers to \$1.18 per gallon in barrels.

Camphor to the amount of 480 cases was received in London during the week ended December 14.

The new factory built by the Uddevalla Company, Sweden, for the manufacture of caustic soda is stated to be nearly ready to commence operations.

Daniel A. Zepeda, of San Cristobal, Chiapas, Mexico, informs Consul Norton F. Brand that he desires to export zacaton seed and roots, chicle, vanilla, sarsaparilla and resinous gums in large quantities to the United States and wishes to get in touch with interested American firms.

Indian official forecasts of this year's area under rape-seed are now being cabled over and for Bengal there are reported to be 1,151,000 acres, which is 65,000 acres smaller than last season's preliminary estimate and 74,000 under last year's final figures. The condition of the crop is good.

According to the *Indische Mercur*, the Bangdoeng quinine factory intends to increase its output of quinine to 2,000 kilos, (two tons) daily, and machinery for the extension of the plant, which has already arrived, is expected to be in operation at the end of 1917. After the publication of the last annual report, the shares of the company advanced from 525 fl. to 650 fl.

Quebec Province, Canada, imported chemicals, dyes, drugs and medicines in 1916 valued at \$209,000. The United States supplied goods in these lines valued at \$171,000. The Province exported ammonia sulphate valued at \$110,000; calcium carbide valued at \$315,000; calcined magnesite, \$61,000; crude magnesite, \$97,000, and creosote oil, \$105,000. Toluol exported was valued at \$36,000.

An extension course in applied industrial chemistry has been established at McGill University, Montreal. There are twenty-five lectures in the series which have been arranged by C. R. Hazen, M. Sc., of the Milton Hersey Co., in consultation with the chemistry department of McGill. The course is designed to give men engaged in technical pursuits a first-hand knowledge of those chemical processes which are not commonly understood. Manufacturers have been asked to make known to their employees the opportunity offered by this course.

The Du Pont Powder Company is at present building a large munitions plant at Williamsburg, Va., to execute orders for the Government. It has been estimated that the minimum cost will exceed \$10,000,000. The demand from the Government will determine to a great extent the size and capacity of the plants, it being the intention to maintain the latter in a position to supply all demands made upon the company by the Government. The operations include the construction of homes for the employees of the plant.

The War Trade Board has authorized branches of American corporations and other American houses established and engaged in business in neutral countries and in coun-

tries associated with the United States in the war to accept and pay drafts, to deliver goods, warehoused or otherwise stored, and to perform other similar acts notwithstanding such acts may involve trading with enemies or allies of enemies, when such acts are necessary to prevent a breach or violation of a law or commercial obligation enforceable in the courts of the country in which such branch is established.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Paris announces:

The Chamber desires to bring to the attention of American manufacturers who are sending copies of their catalogues to France the advisability of printing on such catalogues the date of their issuance. While catalogues sent to chambers of commerce and consulates are stamped with the date of their receipt and therefore an approximation of when they were issued is possible, if a business house or other recipient does not so stamp an incoming catalogue there is a great chance of confusion of dates, with consequent confusions and misunderstandings between the foreign buyer and the American seller as to price, patterns, etc.

USING NATURAL INDIGO IN CHINA

Indigo production in South Fukien province, China, is increasing, according to Vice-Consul Brewer, of Amoy, who says in part:

"The war, with its attendant compulsory cessation of imports of synthetic indigo from Germany, has revived the domestic culture of indigo to such a degree that now this consular district is raising enough of the vegetable product to satisfy its own needs. Customs returns for 1915 and 1916 do not mention indigo as having been imported into Amoy, though in 1913 there were 230 tons imported to a value of approximately \$94,500 and in 1914, 236 tons, valued at approximately \$87,000.

"The three centers of production in this consular district, all of which incidentally are places where the manufacture of native cloths is of some importance, are Changchow, Chuanchow, and Tungan. Prior to 1914 these three cities all depended largely on imported synthetic indigo, but circumstances have compelled them to grow the vegetable product for their own needs, and at present they not only are doing this but there is also a small surplus for export to neighboring towns.

"There is nothing difficult in the culture of vegetable indigo. The crop is generally planted early in June and requires approximately four months to mature. There is little work required other than the initial preparation of the ground and the harvesting of the grass. To make the liquid indigo the grass is placed in large casks and permitted to soak for several days. Then lime is added, the grass removed, and after soaking three or four days more the water gradually is drained off. During this draining process the liquid must be well stirred each day.

"Chinese merchants admit that one picul (133 1/3 pounds) of German artificial indigo would do the work of 20 piculs of the native product. This fact explains why the importation could have occurred, for the synthetic indigo was much more expensive, prior to the war, costing from \$35 to \$40 United States currency per picul. The native product fluctuates widely in quality and correspondingly in price. At present the market price is from \$2 to \$8 United States currency for 133 pounds."

GOVERNMENT TO MAKE ACETONE

A chemical plant costing \$1,000,000 is to be constructed by the Federal Government at Mechanicsville, N. Y., to utilize the by-products of paper manufacturing plants of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company. The Government is to manufacture acetone, which is to be used to mix with varnish for coating aeroplane wings.

Citrus By-Products Made Here

At a recent convention of the citrus fruit growers of California, there was an interesting exhibition of manufactured by-products from waste oranges and lemons, says the *Los Angeles Times*.

The discussion of the subject of citrus by-products brought out the difficulties which have been experienced by manufacturers in this country. The process of refining these juices to a degree that prevents deterioration and renders them of commercial value has been a secret possessed by the manufacturers of the Mediterranean countries. The manufacturers of this country have put chemists to work on a formula that shall place the refining of these juices on a level with the foreign refiner. The claim was made at the recent convention that working by formulas now in use a high grade of lemon extract is now produced and sold on the market. That juices from cull products of oranges and lemons are now produced for ordinary flavoring that will not deteriorate by exposure to the atmosphere, but retain their strength and quality for any length of time. It is not claimed that the juices now offered on the market are refined to the high degree of citric acid. While the manufacture of lemon extracts as highly refined as the imported article is now believed to be possible in disposing of the cull fruit of the orchard and packing-house, the manufacture, so far, is limited to the preparation of juices of a less refined degree. The juice of lemons, in a limited amount, is now being refined to the degree of citric acid.

Lemon juice prepared as it is proposed by the citrus fruit interests will make it a valuable food product. It is now recognized as a valuable aid to the digestive system and a blood purifier. The Italians make use of the juices of lemons to cure malaria. The English government requires a quantity of lemons to be taken aboard all sailing vessels liable to be on the seas more than ten days. There is no citrus fruit, indeed no fruit, that can be used for so many different purposes as the lemon. In addition to the purposes already mentioned, citrate of lime may be produced. The process of producing the latter is so simple that there is no reason why citrate of lime may not become an important manufactured by-product of cull lemons.

J. M. Bejarana, of Madero Bros., Inc., has just returned from Europe where he spent the last half of 1917 making a study of European, and especially Spanish, chemical markets in behalf of his firm.

Manchester, England, coal-tar manufacturers report a strong demand for solvent naphtha, and while almost all the responsible people in the trade are anxious to prevent any further extravagant rise, and would be quite contented with 4s per gallon, there are some new comers in the business who are endeavoring to force up the price to 4s 6d or 5s, or perhaps even more.

The domestic output of chromite in the United States is scarcely one-fourth of the quantity needed for war and domestic uses, so that the other three-fourths must be imported. Hitherto most of our imported chromite has come from Rhodesia and New Caledonia, and, notwithstanding the scarcity of ships, much of it still comes from those distant lands. In response to our call for chromite Canada has rendered us most efficient help. In 1916 she sent us 10,930 long tons and in 1917 she more than doubled her shipments of chromite to the United States. The domestic production of chromite in 1916 was about 47,000 long tons and last spring the prediction was made by Government geologists that in 1917 it would reach 48,000 long tons.

PRODUCTION OF CHEMICALS IN FRANCE

American Chamber of Commerce in Paris Corrects Impression That the Industry is Lagging Behind—Large Increase in Number of Factories

Correcting the impression that France is lagging behind other countries in the manufacture of chemicals, the American Chamber of Commerce says:

"Too much credence has been given to a time-worn legend long since rumoured about and tending to establish a belief that France found herself in a state of evident inferiority when compared with other great nations, in regard to the manufacture of chemicals, and that she is, in a measure, dependent on the foreigner. However, an impartial examination of facts that have arisen since the war began, will, on the contrary prove that France is in no way inferior to any other country as a producer of raw materials required in the manufacture of chemicals. The various improvements made in the working, and management, of her 9 million H. P. of hydraulic force, enable her to amply supply her works and factories. Then by making a reasonable use of coal, she is able to dispose of more than 470,000 tons of tar, a year, for the manufacture of coloring matter.

"In regard to the production of sulphuric acid, which is the very base of chemical manufactures, the situation in France is at least equal to Germany's, and quite as favorable. Prior to the war, Germany produced 411,000 tons of acid, and imported from abroad those stocks required for the manufacture of 1,200,000 tons. French production amounted to 905,000 tons, of which 62 per cent. was obtainable from the resources of the country.

"As regards chloride of sodium—the source of hydrochloric acid,—chlorine and soda—the generators of soaps—France produces in her salt-marshes, mines and works, nearly a million tons of them. The treatment of sea-water easily supplies her with bromine. Phosphates abound in French Northern Africa, nickel and chromium in New Caledonia. Lastly, France possesses the best layers of aluminium in the world; as well as mines of lead, antimony, arsenic and iron-ore. The departments of the South, and her colonies, yield large quantities of oleaginous seeds resin, turpentine and plants used in perfumery.

"The number of factories engaged in the manufacture of chemicals before the war has now been greatly increased, and special schools are training up, each year, 200 chemists possessing all that is required in the way of a thorough technical education. In November, 1916, the Compagnie Nationale des Matieres Colorantes was founded, starting with a capital of 40 million francs.

"Other societies have been formed, or have extended their sphere of action. It is advisable, more especially, to call attention to the founding at the beginning of 1917, of the Compagnie Francaise de produits chimiques et matieres colorantes, de Saint-Clair-du-Rhone (The French Co. of Chemical Products, and Coloring Matter of St. Clair-du-Rhone). The Société de Saint-Denis has increased its capital from 3,375,000 to 7 million francs. The Etablissements Kuhlmann have raised theirs to 40 million francs.

"After the war, French chemical manufactures, possessing such resources and plants will contribute, in a very large degree, to the economic expansion of the country."

It is stated in an announcement of the coming Lyons Fair that the number of industrial establishments now in operation in the Lyons district is almost double the number that were producing in 1914, and 266,000 operatives were employed in January, 1918, which is 28,000 more than in 1914.

The pharmaceutical manufacturers who expected to shut down soon after the war started, have continued to ship their products abroad, and New York firms have received larger consignments than in time of peace.

The London Markets

TRADE RESTRICTED IN LONDON

Buyers Obligated to Watch the Markets Closely Because of Sudden Changes—French Government Refuses Licenses for Importation of Many Products.

(Special Cable to Drug and Chemical Markets)

LONDON, Jan. 29—Buyers of drugs and chemicals are keeping a close watch on the markets and particularly the prices current in the trade papers owing to the tighter control being exercised over products now growing scarcer from week to week. As an instance of the sudden restrictions and changes, may be cited, the announcement that all fats and oils of food value will be under government control. Many chemicals are also likely to be commandeered any day.

Business has been greatly restricted by the action taken by the French Government in refusing licenses for the importation of products which are regularly manufactured in France. The list includes: The salicylates, salicylic acid, pyramidon, benzonaphthol, the benzoates, citol, analgesine and salophene.

The market is more active this week in spite of the limited supplies, there appearing to be a desire to buy, even at the high prices, to cover urgent necessities. Japanese shipments of camphor to the London market have been suspended for three months.

Benzoate of soda, acetanilid, camphor oil and hexamine are advancing in price every few days. Higher quotations are announced also for cream of tartar, tartaric acid, farina (Japanese), and tonka beans.

There is a firmer tone in ergot, phosphates, ammonium chloride, phenacetin and antimonial preparations.

The market is easier for balsam peru, formaldehyde, potassium chlorate, acetyl salicylic acid, and caustic soda.

Saccharin, lemon oil, and menthol are lower.

CASTOR SEED TRADE AT HULL

High freights and scarcity of tonnage affected the castor seed imports at Hull, England, during 1917, according to advices from leading firms there. No sales were registered until February when business was begun at £28 and prices slowly went up to £28 5s, £28 15s, £29, which was the value, delivered Hull, about the end of March. In April there were buyers of castor seed at £30 10s net. The prices previous to this were less 2½ per cent. During the month of April the advance was continued. Prices then went to £31, then to £32 10s, then to £34, but crushers took the seed readily whenever offered, in view of the rumored shortage of freight from India. At about this time there were no steamers on the berth to bring castor seed to the United Kingdom.

Early in May the price was fixed by the Controller at £37 per ton, but owing to the fact that the price at which the oil was fixed showed no margin with seed at the figure, the price of seed never reached this limit. Toward the end of May, business in seed was being transacted at about £33 to £33 10s per ton, delivered Hull. During June, spot lots were picked up at about £35, while shipment seed was sold from £33 to £34. From this point to the end of the year prices varied from £31 to £32, although one or two lots in August, in view of heavy shipments, were sold at about £30 per ton.

HEAVY CHEMICAL PRICES IN MANCHESTER

The market for coal-tar crudes and heavy chemicals in Manchester, England, is reported as follows by a well known British firm in mail advices recently received:

The large production of benzoles 50-90 per cent. and 90 per cent. has gone readily into consumption at the control prices of 1s 5d and 11¼d, respectively, unchanged in this year as in last. Large sales of crude benzole have been made over 1918 at increased prices.

Caustic soda has been in good demand all year, and with reduced supplies from the United States, there has been great scarcity here and as high as about £60 per ton has been paid for 70 per cent.

Bleaching powder was very difficult to obtain in the early months of the year, value ranging between £32 and £34 per ton, falling steadily to £20 in August, since when there has been a better demand at round about £22 per ton, and with much lower prices fixed recently for 1918 consumers have been placing their contracts.

Bichromate of potash has advanced from 1s 4d to 2s 3d; production has been short, and may be affected by the potash control. Bichromate of soda has varied between 10d and 1s 1d; there is latterly less offering of resale goods and the market is firmer.

Cream of tartar has advanced strongly month after month from £180 in January to present value of about £350. During the last few months there has been a great scarcity, caused to some extent by suspension of shipments from a large manufacturer on account of raw material difficulties.

There has been a heavy demand for pyrites but consumers have been kept well supplied under the good arrangements made; latterly the demands have been somewhat less heavy, and the position is rather easier. Brimstone came under control here in May, and there have since been good supplies at steady prices.

Magnesite has been coming forward regularly from Greece, and some small lots from India, and consumers have been kept well supplied at steady prices. Phosphates of lime have been in good demand, superphosphate makers having increased supplies of sulphuric acid available.

SHORTAGE OF MANGANESE ORE

Shortage of coal in Brazil has caused the Central Railroad of Brazil to place an embargo on shipments of manganese ore from the mines in the state of Minas.

This action by the Central Railroad of Brazil will seriously affect the receipts of manganese in this country. Steel makers depend for the bulk of their requirements of manganese on the Brazilian ore and the supply to be received here until the embargo is lifted will depend upon the quantity of the ore at Brazilian seaports. This is estimated at from 50,000 to 75,000 tons by some of the leading steel authorities in this country.

As a result of the action by the Brazilian railroad manganese has become strong here, and the latest sale of Brazilian ore was made at \$1.40 per unit, delivered at tide-water.

Asbestos was the principal item invoiced at the American consulate at Sherbrooke, Canada, for the United States during 1917, according to figures transmitted by Consul Hendrick. The shipments of asbestos were as follows: Crude, 3,852 tons, valued at \$1,420,078; fiber, 69,195 tons, valued at \$2,335,598, and sand and refuse, 45,031 tons, valued at \$375,187.

BRITISH CHEMICAL TRADE TO CO-OPERATE**Committee Recommends Appointment of Scientific Head to Study After-War Problems—Minister of Reconstruction to Deal With Chemical Questions**

The British Committee on the Chemical Trade appointed by the Minister of Reconstruction to advise as to the procedure which should be adopted for dealing with that industry suggests the appointment of a scientific man of good standing, who would command the respect and confidence of the trade, together with the necessary staff, whose duties would be as follows:

1. To ascertain, with the assistance of the standing committee, the chief problems which are likely to arise in the process of reconstruction after the war, and the best means of dealing with them.

2. To survey generally the chemical trade, both at home and abroad, and in consultation with the standing committee to afford advice for the broadening and improvement of the chemical trade of this country.

3. To collect and disseminate information on and statistics of the chemical trade.

4. To collect and collate as much information as is available on the work which has been done during the present war, which would, no doubt, be of great interest and assistance to the chemical trade as a whole.

Committee were asked to consider matters affecting the chemical trade which could be more effectively dealt with by the formation of special organizations for the purpose, and to make suggestions in regard to the constitution and functions of any such organization.

The following is a summary of the committee's recommendations:

1. That, in dealing with the problems of the chemical trade, action should be taken as far as possible in the closest collaboration with representatives of the trade.

2. That the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers should be considered as representative of the chemical trade as a whole, with certain branches excepted.

3. That a standing committee should be appointed. This committee, which should be fully representative of all the interests concerned, would establish a permanent link between the Ministry and the trade.

4. That a departmental organization should be set up in the Ministry of Reconstruction to deal with chemical questions.

In suggesting an organization on the above lines the committee says:

"We have not overlooked the possible necessity of establishing ad hoc committees to advise you on particular problems. This, however, is a matter which you will, no doubt, deal with as occasion may require. In the foregoing report we have confined our recommendations within the narrow limits defined by the terms of reference, which speak only of 'chemical trade.' If, however, for that expression were substituted 'the national chemical industry,' a much broader purview would be involved, and specific reference would be necessary to existing organizations other than those specifically founded for 'trade' purposes, among which may be mentioned the Society of Chemical Industry, the Government Laboratory, the Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, the Imperial Institute, the National Physical Laboratory and the Chemical Society."

NEW YORK TIN REQUISITIONED

All the tin in New York warehouses analyzing over 99 per cent. was commandeered, last week, on behalf of the Government by the Emergency Fleet Corporation, to supply the needs of manufacturers with Government work on hand and who could not obtain the necessary supply of spot tin. How long the left over stock in store will be held without release no one seems to know.

Of Trade Interest

Palm oil to the amount of 1,050 casks was received at Liverpool on January 5.

Quinine sulphate valued at \$108,753 was imported at this port during November.

Copal, kauri and damar gums valued at \$195,068 were imported at New York during November.

A new form of application for export licenses, superseding all present forms, will be issued on February 1.

Exports of cardamoms from Ceylon during 1916-17 amounted to 59,267 pounds, against 108,021 pounds in 1915-16.

The annual report of the Cassel Cyanide Company for the year ended September 30, 1917, showed net profits of £112,532.

The Amalgamated Dyestuff and Chemical Works, Inc., 75 Hudson street, has increased its capital from \$50,000 to \$500,000.

Exports of divi divi from Venezuela to the United States in 1916 amounted to 6,283,941 pounds, against 3,152,836 in the previous year.

R. H. Greeff & Co., of Manhattan, drugs and chemicals, have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000 by F. E. Dixon, W. N. Barnum and R. H. Greeff.

Joseph F. Barrett, general manager of the Bowker Fertilizer Company, died on Wednesday, January 23, at his home, No. 473 West 158th street, New York, N. Y.

Spencer, Kellogg & Sons Linseed Oil Co., Minneapolis, Buffalo and New York, has arranged to build about a dozen five-story steel structures in Clinton Basin, on the estuary, Oakland, Calif., at a cost of \$1,000,000 for the crushing and refining of copra into coconut oil.

A price of \$90 an ounce has been set by the Government for the purchase of 21,000 ounces of platinum recently imported from Russia. Bankers in Petrograd who financed the collection of the metal will be allowed to produce proof of the expense incurred if they think a higher payment should be made.

The British Minister of Munitions orders that no person shall, as from January 10, deal in crude solvent naphtha, solvent naphtha or heavy naphtha, except under license; and in future, everyone is to make such returns as required by the Minister of Munitions. For all purposes of this order the expressions "crude solvent naphtha," "solvent naphtha" and "heavy naphtha" mean crude solvent naphtha, solvent naphtha, and heavy naphtha obtained during distillation of coal tar or extracted from coal gas.

Mail advices received from London say: No quotations for castor seed are now available, it being officially advised that business can only be made by agreement between the shipper and the Food Controller. The deficiency in this season's imports into the United Kingdom of castor seed is rapidly being lessened, last month's supply reaching 153,718 cwt., as against 83,513 cwt. in the preceding month and 39,606 in November, 1916. The total since January 1 covers 767,600 cwt., or only about 40,000 cwt. short of last year, but 220,000 quarters in excess of 1915.

Market for Drugs in Paraguay

A report on the market for American drugs in Paraguay has been published by the Department of Commerce, in which Consul Balch of Asuncion says:

Official Government statistics show that Paraguay is proving to be a very favorable field for the sale of American drug products. Drugs, proprietary medicines, and druggists' sundries of American manufacture are found in practically all the pharmacies in considerable quantities. Importers of these goods generally express satisfaction with American products, and the prospects seem to be good for an increased trade in all lines of such supplies from the United States.

Standard proprietary preparations, such as those put up by several well-known establishments in the United States, find special favor here, and are prescribed regularly by physicians in their practice.

Previous to the war, Germany controlled a larger share of the drug trade with Paraguay than any other country. The United States, France and England were close competitors. The trade with Germany has practically disappeared. The imports of drug products as a whole likewise have declined, and in 1915 amounted to less than half the total for 1913. Market conditions, however, seem to be recovering somewhat since the crisis that followed the opening of the war, as is indicated by the statistics of drug imports for the first 10 months of 1917, which were considerably larger than those for either 1915 or 1916.

Figures have been prepared showing the value in Argentine gold of the drug products imported by Paraguay, with the principal countries of origin, for 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916 and the first 10 months of 1917, according to the fixed Government valuations, which probably average about 20 per cent. below the actual purchase valuations. The Argentine peso is valued at 96.48 cents United States currency. The figures are:

Countries.	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917, 10 months
United States	\$43,765	\$72,713	\$80,961	\$52,230	\$83,140	\$98,057
Great Britain	45,805	53,625	33,017	25,221	25,992	25,038
France	34,280	63,630	29,244	4,676	13,370	7,917
Germany	50,710	74,055	42,348	4,310	890	33
Argentina	14,705	18,028	14,991	23,350	32,928	46,780
Italy	5,880	10,190	.....	1,712	1,661	2,557
Spain .....	.....	.....	.....	448	1,899	2,267
Uruguay .....	.....	.....	.....	2,164	2,582	3,776
Other countries	27,780	16,464	25,996	3,647	3,086	1,883
Total	222,925	308,705	226,527	117,758	165,548	188,308

It must be borne in mind that the increased cost of chemicals and drugs probably offsets the gains in import values. In fact, it is certain that the quantity of drugs imported now is much smaller than in normal times.

It is well for American drug exporters who wish to build up a permanent trade in Paraguay to register their special trade-marks in Asuncion. According to the laws of Paraguay anybody may register any trade-mark in his own name. It may happen, where foreign exporters neglect to register their trade-marks in this country, that unscrupulous persons will register them in their own names. This either deprives the exporters of the right to sell under their own trade-marks, or compels them to pay for their use when registered in other names.

There are no general drug-importing houses in Paraguay. Each drug company here as a rule imports its own stocks direct from the foreign markets. Probably not more than four or five drug stores in Paraguay on an average carry stocks worth as much as \$80,000 or \$100,000 in United States money. While Paraguay has a population variously estimated at 800,000 to 1,000,000, the actual buying capacity would probably be measured by an average population of 300,000 as found in the United States.

Correspondence with the trade here should be in the Spanish language. All weights and measures should be

quoted in terms of the metric system. Expressed otherwise they have no meaning for the Paraguayan merchant, and many opportunities for sales doubtless would be lost.

All foreign patented preparations must be analyzed by the Government chemist of Paraguay before sale to the public is permitted. Once the analysis is made it does not have to be repeated, so long as the statement that accompanies each package appears to be genuine and corresponds to the results obtained by the Government chemist. The formula must appear on the labels.

A list of drug importers at Asuncion may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, its district or co-operative offices. Refer to file No. 95856. An article on American drug opportunities in Paraguay was published in *Commerce Reports* for July 20, 1915.

CHINA'S MUSK MONOPOLY

Musk is one product of world commerce in which China practically enjoys a monopoly—not a large one, to be sure, since the annual output is at best only some \$400,000 gold, but the product itself is worth many times its weight in silver, and for that matter, gold as well, in these days of high exchange.

About one-half of the total output stays in China and is used especially by the Cantonese in compounding pills that form the best-known remedy in the Chinese pharmacopoeia for Asiatic cholera. The Chinese also use musk to keep moths out of furs and clothing, and as a perfume, the odor being quite popular in the better grades of perfumery.

Practically all of China's musk comes from Tibet through the Szechwan frontier, the chief markets being Sungpan and Tachienlu, the former being by far the most important. Musk is a secretion of the male musk deer. Three kinds of musk are distinguished in commerce, the most important and valuable being the Chinese or Tongkin musk.

Owing to the great value of musk to the perfumer, the chemist early tried to solve the problem of making it artificially, and finally one Baur accidentally succeeded in imitating the odor in a compound made by linking the radical of benzene and that of tertiary butyl alcohol. It is not a true musk, as the natural product belongs to quite a different class of chemical compounds. However, "Musc Baur," as it was called in the trade, enjoyed great popularity and sold for \$20 gold a pound as far back as 1900, the product so sold being adulterated with 19 times its weight of acetanilid.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid.	Asked
American Cyanide	15	22
do preferred	48	55
Barrett Company	86	87
do preferred	101	102
By-Products Coke	147	151
Casolin Co. of America	37	42
Davison Chemical	30	33
Dow Chemical	225	245
do preferred	98	101
Electro Bleaching	140	250
Federal Chemical	93	95
do preferred	101	104
Freeport Texas, New	39	43
General Chemical	165	170
do preferred	103 3/4	104
Grasselli Chemical	200	210
Hooker Electro Chemical	80	90
Kentucky Solvay	215	240
Merrimac Chemical	75	82
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	17	21
do preferred	19	22
Mulford Co., H. K.	55	60
Mutual Chemical	150	...
Niagara Alkali preferred	100	110
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	58	94 1/2
Rohm Chemical	50	56
do preferred	98	102
Semet Solvay Co.	225	240
do rights	35	40
Smith Agricultural Chemical .....	...	135
Solvay Process	290	310
Standard Chemical	90	95

Essential Oils in Spain

Consul Dreyfus, of Malaga, Spain, writes to the Department of Commerce that the essential oil industry was established in Malaga about twenty years ago. While there are no definite statistics available, Spain is said to lead the world in the production of spike, rosemary, thyme, sage, pennyroyal, and the finest quality of geranium rose oil. Although practically no herbs or plants for the production of essential oils are cultivated, raw materials are readily obtainable in the mountains, and the distilleries are able to operate all through the year. The full season for sage is May and June; for thyme and rosemary, July and August; for fennel, spike and lavender, September and October. During the winter, when the plants are scarcest, the large distilleries devote themselves to redistillation.

In this part of Spain the actual plant or its leaves and not the flowers are distilled in making essential oils. The probable reason for this is that the air is so charged with salt that the perfume of the flowers is destroyed.

Spanish essential oils are used in the preparation of perfumery, soap, medicine, spirits and for the adulteration of other essential oils and spirits. Spike is used to adulterate the much finer lavender. The local juniper is employed in the adulteration of the finer French, Belgian and Dutch juniper. An internal-revenue tax is levied upon distilled anise. It is said that oil of fennel, upon which there is no tax is used to adulterate the anise. Geranium rose oil is used in the adulteration of rose oil.

The following table gives the prices in pesetas (now worth about 22 cents) per kilo (2.2046 pounds) of some of the essential oils in 1917, and for comparative purposes, whenever possible, the prices which were current in 1910:

Oils	Price per kilo.	
	1910	1917
	Pesetas	Pesetas
Fennel		11.50
Juniper	26.00	63.00
Origanum, 30 per cent ..		9.95
Pennyroyal	8.00 to 10.00	
Rosemary	3.50 to 4.00	3.20 to 3.70
Rue		23.50
Sage		4.35
Spike	4.50 to 5.00	5.00 to 8.00
Thyme:		
30 per cent	7.00	10.00
46 per cent	10.00	13.20
55 per cent		15.80
60 per cent		17.50
65 per cent		18.00
Thymol		95.00

Following are the exports to the United States: In 1913, \$76,966; in 1914, \$83,773; in 1915, \$137,129; in 1916, \$176,164, and in the first nine months of 1917, \$200,329.

The total American imports from all countries of essential oils of the classes shipped from Malaga are shown in the table which follows, the figures representing the American imports for consumption of the oils named during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1915, and 1916:

Oils	Year ended June 30—	
	1915	1916
Fennel	\$441	\$789
Juniper	7,637	1,988
Lavender and spike lavender ...	117,039	271,815
Origanum	15,111	24,291
Rosemary	44,636	30,504
Thyme	88,498	85,913
Total of oils named	\$273,362	415,300

It is said that the large quantity of rosemary oil imported into the United States is for the denaturing of olive oils at the custom house, to make them unfit for any but industrial purposes, in which case they are admitted duty free. Large quantities of thyme are now used in America for the extraction of the phenol therein contained. This latter product has become very scarce since the outbreak of the war, because of the curtailment of the export from certain belligerent countries.

Books of Trade Interest

RAILWAY RATES AND THE CANADIAN RAILWAY COMMISSION, by D. A. MacGibbon, Ph. D.; Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston and New York. Price \$1.75.

The preface announces that this volume is one of the series of books which owes its existence to the generosity of Messrs. Hart, Schaffner & Marx, of Chicago, who have shown special interest in trying to draw the attention of American youth to the study of economic and commercial subjects. They delegated to a committee the task of selecting or approving of topics and awarding prizes and this volume was awarded a first prize of \$1,000.

The committee comprises J. Laurence Laughlin, chairman, University of Chicago; J. B. Clark, Columbia University; Henry C. Adams, University of Michigan; Edwin F. Gay, Harvard University, and Theodore E. Burton, New York City.

The book exhibits the guiding principles in the rate decisions of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, and to what degree these principles have grown out of the historical and physical environment. An interesting feature of the book is the history of the development of Canadian waterways, including the Rideau Canal, between Kingston and Ottawa, built after the war of 1812-15, to provide a safe route from Montreal to Kingston in case of another war with the United States.

The Canadian Board of Railway Commissioners has had to deal with complaints of excessive rates and charges of unjust discrimination. It is declared that the rates of Eastern Canada are very largely compelled rates in the sense that they are based on factors outside the scope of regulative control. This view is said to reveal reasons for the complaints of Western Canadian shippers that rates in that part of the Dominion are unduly high. The story of the construction of all the Canadian roads is told in an interesting way and the efforts to protect investments are described in detail.

Edinburg Paint & Manufacturing Company of Edinburg, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000.

Black haw bark of tree, according to a report from the West, is very scarce, supplies being concentrated in two or three hands.

The Compound Vittelli Company of Bowling Green, Ky., chemicals, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by W. A. Briggs and others.

Active exploitation and development were carried out on magnesite deposits in Quebec during 1916, with the result that shipments advanced 231 per cent. in volume and 283 per cent. in value.

An export drawback allowance has been granted on medicinal preparations manufactured by Schieffelin & Co., of New York City, with the use of imported opium, ergot and buchu leaves.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

CRUDES AND DYE BASES IN DEMAND

Tendency of Prices Continues to be Upward—Buyers Seeking Supplies of Benzoate of Soda—Toluol Still Extremely Scarce

The local market on dye bases and dyewoods has been firm during the interval, and where price changes have occurred the tendency has been upward, for the reason that stocks available are by no means abundant. Coal-tar crudes have been in good demand and with a heavy inquiry from all directions the undertone of the market is firm. The condition on phenol is unsettled, and speculative, and few offerings are being made on any positions. The local market on toluol is practically nominal, since few sales have passed in the open market, and those who have spot materials are asking higher prices than have been heard in a number of years.

In the intermediate list it appears that benzoate of soda continues to be the item of most interest to buyers. During the past few days additional stocks have been placed on the open market, but this has had no material effect on prices.

Offerings on all grades of alumen continue light, and prices are holding steady. Arrivals during the week have not been large and the bulk of all cargoes has gone into immediate consumption. It appears that the consumer call for cochineal is improving, but holders have not advanced their prices, and this would indicate that stocks on hand are now sufficient to take care of a better demand. Few price changes have been recorded on cutch. The market continues firm with trading limited in many instances to the amount of spot material available. Importers of cutch continue to complain of their inability to secure stocks from primary points in sufficient quantity to take care of the heavy and constant consumer demand. Spot and nearby divi divi is quoted at approximately the same general level that prevailed a week ago. The call for fustic has improved, but sellers have not advanced their price for the reason that there is a fair supply on hand. Little indigo is available on spot and prices show practically no fluctuation from those of a week ago. All logwood is in steady demand, and while the undertone of the local market is firmer, the price for spot material is unchanged from the quotation of a week ago.

The demand for benzol has been only moderate, but because of the stronger undertone to the market most holders have advanced their price on all forward positions. The spot market is unsettled chiefly because of considerable dealer speculation. Few offerings are being made on flake naphthalene, and for spot material prices show a light advance over those of a week ago. Nothing new has developed in the phenol market, and with few offerings being recorded the condition remains nominal. Sales that have passed on toluol have been few, and prices have been higher, and in sympathy with phenol the local market is also nominal. Occasionally small lots pass to consumers at slightly lower prices than are noted elsewhere in this issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, but in quantity, figures show a material advance over those of last week, with the tendency still upward.

Naphthionic acid is virtually unchanged. The production of sulphanilic is limited and the market is firm. Both aniline oil and the salts have been in better demand and while price changes have not been important the general tendency appears to be upward. Considerable interest is shown for all forward positions. Benzoate of soda is in light supply on spot. The supply of H acid seems to be

sufficient to take care of a better demand. The demand for xylol is not pressing, and offerings are being made liberally at prices that prevailed a week ago.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Alumen—Sellers continue to advise that prices they name are nominal because of a general shortage of stocks. Closing figures heard in the New York market were: 55c@57c a pound for spot and nearby domestic blood; 64c@65c a pound for spot and nearby imported blood, and \$1.05@\$1.10 for the Chinese egg. It will be noted that price changes have not been important during the week on any of the varieties of alumen. The condition continues tight, as it cannot be learned that arrivals in American ports are increasing, and stocks that have reached importers recently have gone into immediate consumption.

Cochineal—This material has remained steady during the week, and prices are unchanged from those of a week ago at 54c@58c a pound for the silver; 55c@59c a pound for the rosy black, and 54c@55c a pound for the gray black. The consumer demand continues strong and a number of importers continue to complain of their inability to fill all orders promptly on account of a shortage of stocks. The inquiry has improved recently and there is a firmer undertone.

Cutch—Most all local sellers were quoting firmly at the close at 18c@20c a pound for the Rangoon, in boxes; 9½c@10c a pound for the liquid, and 11½c@13c a pound for the tablets. It does not appear that much shading could be done from the above prices at the present time on cutch regardless of buyer or quantity. The consumer demand continues strong.

Divi Divi—The consumer demand continues steady for divi divi, and with a good inquiry the undertone of the market remains firm. From no direction has the price named for spot material been lower than \$70 a ton, and even this figure was given on small, odd lots. In quantity the majority of sellers are still asking in the neighborhood of \$71.00 a ton. Although there have been several comparatively large arrivals of divi divi at American ports during the interval, importers have not lowered their price.

Fustic—The figure for the solid material ranges from 25c to 26c a pound, according to quantity, while the chips continue to move in good volume toward consumers at 4½c@5c a pound. In most directions prices for spot and nearby fustic sticks range from \$45 to \$50 a ton, which was the quotation generally heard in this market a week ago. The demand for both the sticks and the chips seems to be improving. Supplies on hand are not abundant.

Gambier—It is stated in reliable quarters that there has been much speculation among dealers recently on account of the lack of consumer interest, but since the undertone of the market has improved, closing prices were named in some quarters a shade firmer than the prevailing quotations of a week ago. The consumer demand, while steady, is by no means pressing, and figures named at the close were 21c@21½c a pound for the common; 10c@11c a pound for the 25 per cent. tan material; 23½c@25c a pound for cubes No. 1, and 21c@22c a pound for cubes No. 2.

Indigo—Prices named in most directions for spot and nearby wool indigo ranged from 30c@32c a pound, according to quantity, while the price for the cotton, spot to March, was from 50c to 54c a pound. In some quarters, sellers continue to quote the same price for April-

June delivery that they are asking for spot, and this fact will convey some idea of the tight condition now prevailing in the New York market. The demand for all indigo remains steady, and as there seems to be no improvement in shipping facilities from primary points it cannot be learned that any of the large sellers are anticipating lowering their price within the immediate future.

Logwood—For the logwood chips prices are holding firm at 3c@3½c a pound, with some asking as high as 3¾c a pound. A good volume of business is said to have passed on the chips. Importers of all grades of logwood are still having much trouble in getting supplies from Mexico as well as from Hayti, although it is stated that large quantities are at shipping points awaiting available steamer space. A firm and steady market has been reported from every direction. Closing prices for the Mexican, (Campeache) sticks ranged from \$38 to \$40 a ton, with little possibility of shading the inside quotation regardless of buyer or quantity.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—Only a moderate demand is reported for benzol and with offerings liberal a quiet week has passed with nothing to indicate that there will be any immediate improvement in trading since the inquiry is not particularly strong. There seems to be some interest in the way of contracts for over the year, but the spot market has been anything but active during the week. Consumer demand continues to be confined to small quantities of from 10 to 20 drums, and large quantities are almost entirely neglected. The report is still current that the more conservative continue to withdraw large offerings. For the C. P. material on spot and nearby in small quantities prices ranged from 38c to 41c a gallon, while on contracts quotations were from 35½c@38c a gallon, according to quantity in demand.

Naphthalene—Offerings of a good grade of naphthalene are light in the New York market and prices continue to rule high. Business passed at 9¾c@9½c a pound, according to quantity. With embargoes placed almost everywhere, there is much trouble in moving stocks promptly, and the local market has been at a standstill. Consumers have been very anxious to get a line on prices for over the year, but because of the unsettled state of affairs few makers are quoting very far ahead. The naphthalene balls have been moving in steady volume to consumers, and prices have ruled firm at unchanged levels of 10½c@11c a pound.

Phenol—Very little phenol is available in this market and the general situation is unchanged from that of a week ago. Prices heard on the small sales that went through ranged from 53½c to 54c a pound, drums extra, which is a higher price than has been heard in this market for a long time. It appears that the Government has taken the bulk of supplies that were available and in all probability will take the output for some time to come. The market is entirely nominal.

Toluol—No important change has been reported on toluol. Offerings have been very few in this market and from present indications it will be some time before there will be very much material available in the open market. It is stated that several producers have received offers and sales are said to have passed at \$5.25@6.00 a gallon, according to quantity, but in the majority of cases sellers have not met the price named. Few quotations are heard on the 90 per cent. material. Sales that have passed have been on 15 and 25 drum lots.

Xylol—The demand for exylol has not been pressing and quotations have varied according to quantity. A wide range of prices was heard for spot and nearby stocks which were from 35c to 50c a gallon. Practically the same price heard for spot stocks prevails for delivery over February.

Intermediates

Acid, Naphthionic—Closing prices for naphthionic acid were from \$1.10 to \$1.20 a pound for the crude, and \$1.40@1.60 a pound for the refined. On firm bids it is probable that the above figures could be shaded since the spot market is not especially strong. There is a good inquiry but it appears that buyers are not placing orders heavily at prices holders are asking. Supplies here are in sufficient quantity to take care of considerably more business.

Acid, Sulphanilic—It is stated in reliable quarters that the production of this acid is now confined to a few quarters and there has consequently been no large accumulation of stocks despite the lack of buying interest. Spot stocks that have passed brought from 31c to 34c a pound for the crude and from 42c to 44c a pound for the refined.

Aniline Oil and Salts—Buying interest on both the oil and the salts continues to improve, but, because of the tangled condition in shipping, sellers have had considerable trouble in moving stocks promptly toward consumers. For the oil there has been a steady consumer call for some time, and most sellers have advanced their price. The volume of business that has passed during the week was done at around 27c a pound, drums extra, with as high as 28c a pound, drums extra, heard on contracts over the year. Prices have not changed materially on the salts which is quoted firmly at 33c@35c a pound, according to quantity.

Benzoate of Soda—The condition of the market is somewhat unsettled this week on account of considerable dealer speculation. The demand for spot material is heavy, and with only moderate offerings it appears that considerable stocks are in the hands of speculators who have advanced the price materially. From no direction could it be learned that sales in quantities have passed at less than \$5.15 a pound, with some dealers asking as high as \$5.25 a pound and upward. The price of the acid has also taken a sharp advance, and in most quarters sellers are asking from \$5.75 to \$6.00 a pound. As the inside quotation \$5.50 a pound was heard on the acid, but quantity was not named at this figure.

Betanaphthol—A wide variation continues to be reported in the price of the technical betanaphthol, and closing figures ranged all the way from 65c to 75c a pound. An improved condition is reported on every hand and the consumer call for the sublimed material is especially strong. Spot stocks are held in firm hands at 86c to 89c a pound, according to quantity, and it was not thought that there could be much shading from the inside figure regardless of seller or quantity.

Beta-Naphthylamine—Offerings continue to be made freely in this market at prices that range from \$1.67 to \$1.75 a pound for the technical, and \$2.65@2.70 a pound for the sublimed. Nothing new has been reported in the general situation, and in all probability much shading could be done on firm bids.

Dinitrotoluol—It appears that the bulk of the production of this material continues to go into the manufacture of munitions and little is offered on the open market. For spot and nearby stocks the price ranges from 58c to 60c a pound. It is said that a number of producers have recently increased their output.

H Acid—It is said that supplies are plentiful on the open market and in view of a rather slow demand prices have declined during the week. Offerings were made on spot and nearby at \$2.00@2.75 according to quantity, for the 100 per cent. material, free from moisture, while the 85 per cent. material was quoted in some quarters as low as \$1.50 a pound.

Heavy Chemical Markets

GOVERNMENT BUYING STRIPS ACID MARKET

Coal and Transportation Conditions Hamper Stock Movements and Make Buyers and Sellers Cautious—Undertone of Market Strong and Further Advances Predicted.

Practically all of the heavy chemicals in the general list in the New York market have held steady during the week with the general range of prices firm. Caustic soda and soda ash continue to attract chief attention among buyers, and figures named on these two commodities have varied considerably according to seller's ideas. There is not a great deal of these materials available here on spot and the reason that quotations have not advanced materially is due to the constant shifting of stocks between dealers.

Very little sulphuric acid is to be had in the open market, and prices named are purely nominal. The Government is taking the bulk of the output and manufacturers say that they are still far behind in their orders with little prospect that the tight situation will be relieved in the immediate future. The shortage of labor and coal has decreased the output and makers are not inclined to book additional orders at the present time. The same condition is true to nitric acid and sales that have passed in the local market were on small odd lots. Not a great deal of consumer interest has been manifested in any degrees of acetic as it appears that users are not willing to pay the prices now being asked by holders of spot materials. The shortage of carboys restricts the prompt movement of muriatic as well as the other heavy acids, and factors here say they look for no immediate improvement in this direction.

Closing prices on most all grades of alums were a shade higher. Although prices have not fluctuated a great deal on aluminum sulphate, there appears to be a better demand this week.

Not in a long time has there been so much activity on bleaching powder. The spot market is practically stripped of stocks, and despite the fact that several of the large producers have recently increased their output they are not able to keep pace with the demand. Prices on bleaching powder have scored another sharp advance this week.

In sympathy with the upward trend of all other heavy chemicals caustic potash which has been quiet for some time shows a decided improvement, and in a number of quarters sellers have advanced their price on all varieties for both spot and futures. The local market on acetate of lime is still in a sold-up condition.

Acid, Acetic—Spot and nearby material is in light supply, and yet there has been no heavy consumer call. Most all plants report difficulty in securing raw materials since the distribution of acetate of lime came under the control of the War Department. During the past few days there have been purchases of the 28 per cent. material at 6c a pound and above, and the 56 per cent. material has been offered on the open market at 11c and 12c a pound, according to quantity. The 70 per cent. and the 80 per cent. have not attracted much attention. The glacial market is practically bare of spot stocks and prices heard are purely nominal.

Acid, Muriatic—It appears now that the heaviest demand for all degrees of muriatic acid is coming from dye-making sources. It is stated from all directions that much trouble is being experienced securing carboys. A steady demand has been noted during the week and all stocks available in the open market are finding a ready outlet.

Spot and nearby stocks were quoted at 2c to 2¼c a pound for the 18 degree material; from 2½c to 3c a pound for the 20 degree muriatic, and from 3c to 4c a pound for the 22 degree. In each instance carboys are extra.

Acid, Nitric—Factors report that the bulk of the production is taken to fill standing Government orders and there is little material offered on the open market. Prices are entirely nominal at 7¼c to 7¾c a pound for the 36 degree nitric; 7¾c to 8½c a pound for the 38 degree; 8½c to 9c a pound for the 40 degree, and from 9½c to 9¾c a pound for the 42 degree material.

Acid, Sulphuric—All producers are working at full capacity to take care of the tight condition on sulphuric. Despite the fact that plants are working overtime they are unable to take care of the business. It is now practically impossible to obtain a price on any future positions due to the sold-up condition of the market. Government requirements are increasing daily. Prices range from 2c to 3c a pound for the 66 degree and all the way from 1¼c to 2½c a pound for the 50 degree. The above prices govern only small quantities and are always subject to prior sale.

Alums—Practically all grades of alums are in a firm position and in some instances closing prices were a shade higher than the quotations of a week ago. The demand seems to be improving daily, with supplies just about sufficient to take care of the consumer call. The potassium chrome is quoted at higher levels in many quarters because of the scarcity and good demand. For spot and until the middle of February prices were from 4½c to 4¾c a pound for the ammonium lump; 8½c to 9¼c a pound for the potassium lump; 21c to 22½c a pound for the potassium chrome, and 18½c to 19½c a pound for the ammonium chrome. Makers say that their production is below normal because of the shortage of labor and increased cost of production.

Aluminum Sulphate—Considerable improvement is noted this week on this product, and in some quarters sellers have advanced their price. There has been a strong inquiry for this material for some time and these inquiries have resulted in actual orders. Closing prices were from 2c to 3c a pound for the commercial, or low grade, and from 3½c to 4c a pound for the iron free, or high grade material. Much interest is also being shown on forward positions.

Bleaching Powder—The Government has bought supplies of bleaching powder recently and the market has continued on its upward movement. It is doubtful if large quantities could be obtained in this market at much less than 2½c a pound, and several are quoting even as high as 2¾c a pound and above. The production is said to be near normal, but the output is going into immediate consumption. There is little probability that there will be any decline in price within the near future.

Calcium Acetate—Buying continues heavy in this market and producers are working to full capacity to take care of the large orders. It is said that the spot market has been practically stripped of stocks and that prices heard at this time are purely nominal. The consumption is far ahead of the production and there are no indications that the condition will improve immediately. Prices are nominal at \$6.00 to \$6.05 per hundred pounds.

Copper Sulphate—The market is decidedly more settled this week and a good volume of business is passing

toward consumers. For the 98-99 per cent. large crystals the inside price is 83½c a pound and 9c a pound the maximum. The inquiry is better from all directions and prices named on forward positions are slightly higher. Stocks seem ample to take care of the present demand.

Lead Acetate—Only moderate offerings are being made in the spot market for any varieties of acetate of lead because stocks for prompt shipment are still unusually small. Few price changes have occurred. Nominally prices are unaltered from those of a week ago at 12¾c to 13¾c a pound for the brown sugar; 16½c to 17½c a pound for the white crystals; 15¾c to 16¾c a pound for the broken cakes, and 16¾c to 17½c a pound for the granulated.

Potash, Caustic—Several price changes have been noted on this material during the week and the trend has been slightly downward in view of the fact that consumers have not been showing a great deal of interest. From one direction it was stated that manufacturers were quoting 82½c a pound for shipments of the 88-92 per cent. material for over the first quarter of this year. Closing figures were 62½c to 64c a pound for the 70-75 per cent. material; 82½c to 84c a pound for spot and nearby stocks of the 88-92 per cent., while the price of the 80-85 per cent. grade ranges from 81c to 81½c a pound.

Potassium Prussiate—Very little spot material is being offered in the open market and the business that has passed went through at \$2.25 to \$2.60 a pound for the red, according to quantity, and from \$1.25 to \$1.30 a pound for the yellow. The call from American consumers is constant and importers are having difficulty in getting sufficient supplies from Japan to meet the call.

Saltpetre—From all quarters it is stated that the demand for all grades of saltpetre is steady and of comparatively large proportions. For the granulated material the prevailing price at the close was between 28½c to 29c a pound, according to quantity, with around 29c a pound being asked for spot and nearby powdered stock. The refined, or crystals is moving in steady volume at 31¼c to 31½c a pound. It is said that a number of large orders are being placed from Washington.

Soda Ash—Buying has been fairly steady during the week, and although spot transactions have been confined chiefly to small lots, the inquiry is strong which lends a firm undertone to the market. It is reported that business has passed for stocks in bags at 3c a pound, and even above this price, but at the same time there have been offerings during the week at 2¾c a pound, but most of the trade is not inclined to shade 3c materially for spot stocks. There is a strong call for the dense ash in double bags, and as a result the spot market has been practically cleared of supplies. At the close prices ranged nominally around 4c a pound as the outside, with the inside quotations ranging in the neighborhood of 3¾c a pound.

Soda, Caustic—It has been reported during the week that sales of several cars, ex-dock during the week have passed at around 6c, but in a number of directions lower prices have been heard. January shipments from works have been quoted at approximately the same price as spot material. About 5¾c a pound was the price named for January-March, f. o. b. works. A sale of ground caustic has been reported at 6½c a pound, for spot material, but from works some sellers are asking 7c a pound and even higher.

AMERICAN DRUG MANUFACTURERS

(Continued from Page 6)

four samples of large manufacturers, purchased on the open market. It was brought out that supplies of belladonna in the United States were not sufficient for Government needs. The working of a board of arbitration

for the drug trade was discussed. Much work has been done by the Committee in preparing recommendations for changes in the U. S. P., ninth revision. Acceptance of the report was unanimous.

The program of Wednesday called for reports of delegates as follows:

National Drug Trade Conference	C. M. Woodruff
War Convention of U. S. Chamber of Commerce	R. C. Stofor
American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists.....	H. K. Mulford
American Pharmaceutical Association.....	C. M. Woodruff
The Proprietary Association.....	Franklin Black
National Association of Retail Druggists.....	C. M. Woodruff
National Association Manufacturers.....	Henry C. Lovis
Chamber of Commerce.....	C. M. Woodruff
National Wholesale Druggists' Association.....	F. E. Holliday

Manufacturers Present

Among the members present were:

J. H. COX, The Tilden Co., New Lebanon, N. Y.
DR. H. C. ABBOTT, The Abbott Laboratories, Chicago.
E. M. HAUGHTON, M. D., Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit.
BENJ. L. MURRAY, Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J.
WELLARD OHLIGER, Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit.
H. H. WHYTE, H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. WOODRUFF, Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit.
F. S. STEARNS, Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit.
HENRY C. LOVIS, Seabury & Johnson, New York.
FRANK L. H. NASON, Tailby-Nason Co., Boston.
J. H. FOY, Maltbie Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.
GEORGE F. RICHMOND, Antoine Chiris Co., New York.
DR. C. H. SEARLE, G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago.
A. A. WASSERSCHIEDT, Mallinckrodt Chemical Wks., St. Louis.
T. R. L. LOUD, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, N. Y.
CHARLES J. CHAPMAN, Western Druggist, Chicago.
F. E. WATERMEYER, Fritzsche Bros., New York.
RALPH R. PATCH, E. L. Patch Co., Boston.
GEORGE SIMON, The Hayden Chemical Works, New York.
DR. GEORGE DIEKMAN, New York College of Pharmacy.
CHARLES A. WEST, Eastern Drug Co., Boston.
PROF. HENRY KRAEMER, University of Michigan.
GEORGE L. FLANDERS, Association, American Dairy Food and Drug Officials, Albany, N. Y.
WILLIAM J. SCHIEFFELIN, Schieffelin & Co., New York.
CHARLES J. LYNN, Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis.
H. C. MOORE, Pitman-Moore Co., Indianapolis.
W. J. WOODRUFF, Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit.
FRANKLIN BLACK, Charles Pfizer & Co., New York.
H. K. MULFORD, H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia.
A. S. BURDICK, Abbott Laboratories, Chicago.
N. J. BUSCH, Allaire-Woodward & Co., Peoria, Ill.
F. M. BELL, Armour & Co., Chicago.
W. W. WHITE, Citro-Chemical Co., New York.
JOHN W. DAVIES, Davis-Rose & Co., Boston.
H. A. BENNETT, Digestive Ferments Co., Detroit.
W. A. HARSHAW, Harshaw-Fuller & Goodwin Co., Cleveland, O.
H. A. B. DUNNING, Hynson, Westcott & Dunning, Baltimore.
DR. FRED B. KILMER, Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.
CHAS. G. MERRELL, William S. Merrell Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O.
JOHN F. QUEENY, Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis.
MILTON CAMPBELL, H. K. Mulford Co., Philadelphia.
FRANK W. KEYSER, Nelson-Baker & Co., Detroit.
R. S. EATON, Norwich Pharmacal Co., Norwich, N. Y.
A. R. L. DOHME, Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore.
DR. JOHN F. ANDERSON, E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York.
F. W. HEYL, The Upjohn Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.
C. C. DOLL, Zemmer Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
WALTER H. BLOME, Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit.

Provision was made in Wednesday's programme for the report of the Auditing Committee, various resolutions of the Executive Committee and an address by Dr. Frederick B. Kilmer, entitled "After the War—What?" The yearly election of officers was featured to close the business sessions of the convention. Wednesday evening the annual banquet was held. President Charles J. Lynn acted as toastmaster. Chief among the speakers were the Hon. Abram I. Elkus, United States Ambassador to Turkey; Hon. Theodore E. Burton, former United States Senator and the Right Reverend Charles S. Burch, Bishop Suffragan of the Diocese of New York.

The Drug & Chemical Markets

EMBARGOES CHECK DELIVERY OF DRUGS

Manufacturers Unwilling to Accept Orders for Goods Needed Immediately—Arnica Flowers, Resorcin and Vanilla Beans Lower—Sharp Advance in Mercury

Numerous firms in the drug and pharmaceutical trade were closed on Monday in compliance with the order of the Fuel Administrator. On Tuesday the purchases were confined to immediate needs. The embargo declared on all freight, except fuel, food and war supplies on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburgh, the Baltimore and Ohio east of the Ohio River and all lines of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad, caused much inconvenience to manufacturers, who were unable to deliver outstanding orders and refused to book new business for goods needed immediately.

There was a sharp decline in arnica flowers, resorcin and Mexican and Tahiti vanilla beans. Mercury was advanced \$10 a flask, and higher prices were announced for witch hazel extract.

The shut down did not seriously affect pharmaceutical chemicals. Government orders keep the plants operating to full capacity. Commercial wants are a secondary consideration. There were few changes in botanical drugs. The market for medicinal gums was quiet. Essential oils are firm. Some varieties of waxes are very scarce.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Original Packages)

Advanced

Cantharides, Chinese, 5c	Oil of Hemlock, 5c
Hexamethylenetetramine, 5c	Unicorn Root (Helonias), 13c@15c
Isinglass, Russian, 5c	Vanillin, 5c
Mercury, Flasks, \$10	Witch Hazel Extract, 8c
Milk Sugar, Powdered, 2c	

Declined

Acetphenetidin, 50c	Sabadilla Seed, 3c
Arnica Flowers, 35c	Silver Nitrate, 3/4c
Dandelion Root, Domestic, 3c	Thymol Crystals, U. S. P., \$1.50
Oil of Citronella, Java, 10c	Vanilla Beans, Mexican, Tahiti, 15c
Cloves, 5c	
Resorcin, U. S. P., 75c	

Acetphenetidin—The market is weaker owing to aggressive selling. Prices have been lowered 50c to \$5.50 a pound.

Agar Agar—The market advanced on shortage in spot supplies. Importers are offering sparingly at 57c a pound.

Alcohol, Grain—The market is unsettled owing to keen competition between leading interests. The quotation for 190 proof at the close was \$4.95, and for 188 proof \$4.93 a gallon.

Alcohol, Wood—Selling agents have no supplies to offer and business is confined to making deliveries on outstanding contracts. Second hands are offering parcels of 95 per cent. at \$1.50 a gallon, in limited quantities. Maker's quotations were \$1.35 for refined 95 per cent., and \$1.40 a gallon for 97 per cent.

Arnica Flowers—A falling off in the demand resulted in a drop of 35c. Offerings were liberal at \$1.45@1.60 a pound.

Camphor, Refined—The market is decidedly firm in sympathy with the steadily increasing cost of the crude product. The situation is uncertain owing to the strict monopoly maintained by Japanese producers and refiners. The railroad congestion has affected the supply of camphor, as Japanese shipments are received here from Pacific Coast ports. Importers of crude camphor for refining in this country are pessimistic over the outlook in their branch of trade as the Japanese monopoly is a serious

handicap in obtaining supplies. American refined camphor in bulk, barrels included, closed at 84 1/2c, refined Japanese, 2 1/2-lb. slabs, was quoted at 82c a pound.

Cantharides—Irregular and small arrivals of supplies from primary markets, and a further increase in the demand, have stiffened the market. Importers raised spot prices 5c to \$1.25@1.30 for Chinese powdered flies, while Russian powdered closed at \$4.20@4.40 a pound, with offerings decidedly light.

Castor Oil—Crushers are supplying the Government needs first and domestic requirements next. Spot quotations closed firm and sales were reported of No. 1 oil in barrels at 27c@28c and at 29c@30c a pound in cases. Should the Government postpone price fixing on the oil, some sharp advances are expected.

Codeine—The demand for spot supplies continues fairly active. The bulk of the sales were reported by second hands who have large stocks on hand. Prices were firm at \$8.85 an ounce for sulphate in bulk.

Codliver Oil—Supplies of Norwegian oil are the smallest on record and holders are asking prohibitive prices ranging from \$125@135 a bbl. as to brand. The demand for Newfoundland oil is active with sales at \$78 @ \$80 a bbl.

Dandelion Root—Continued lack of demand and more liberal offerings depressed prices resulting in a decline of 3c on domestic root. Offerings now range from 35c@37c a pound.

Hexamethylenetetramine—Prices closed stronger under scant offerings. Holders of limited quantities are quoting \$1.00@1.05 a pound.

Isinglass—Decreased stocks and better inquiries resulted in an advance of 5c a pound for Russian supplies. Holders are quoting \$4.40@5.00 a pound. Japanese stocks are held at \$46c@56c. American is offered at 79c@80c a pound.

Mercury—Supplies are extremely light and prices range from \$125@135. Advices from London note that £20 per bottle was paid for small lots.

Milk Sugar—Manufacturers advanced prices to 50c a pound. Holders of American and Dutch supplies in England are asking higher prices because of a scarcity of supplies.

Morphine—Makers continue asking \$12.80 an ounce for supplies of sulphate in bulk, 5 ounce cans included, in lots of 25 ounces. Orders from the Government are given priority.

Oil of Citronella—Prices of Java oil were lowered 10c to 75c@77c a pound. The reduction was due to lower prices in the primary market and a moderate demand here.

Oil of Cloves—A slight accumulation of supplies, due to slow demand, weakened prices. Sellers lowered quotations 5c a pound. Offerings ranged from \$3.20@3.25 for supplies in cans and \$3.30@3.35 a pound in bottles.

Oil of Hemlock—Prices are higher, owing to smallness of stocks and more inquiries. In some quarters sellers are asking 5c advance to \$1.15. Limited quantities were offered at \$1.10 a pound.

Opium—Second hands continue to quote \$30 a pound for U. S. P. in cases and \$32@35 for granular. In the absence of Turkish crude opium, makers are relying on Persian. Arrivals are inadequate to meet the demand. Persian is held at \$27@30 a pound.

Quinine—Transportation of cinchona bark is hampered at primary markets and at Pacific ports, and the supply here is very small. Second hands are booking orders at a premium over makers' prices. Manufacturers offer sulphate at 75c an ounce in 100-ounce tins. The auction sale held at Amsterdam on Jan. 24 consisted of 254 cases of Java bark weighing 13,665 kilos with a quinine content of 403 kilos.

Resorcin, U. S. P.—Prices declined 75c a pound. Sellers are offering spot parcels at \$8.75, but some holders are still quoting \$10 a pound.

Sabadilla Seed—Owing to continued absence of demand prices declined 3c a pound. Offerings are more liberal at 17½c@18c a pound, but few sales were reported.

Silver Nitrate—The market declined in sympathy with lower prices of silver. Selling agents offered 500-ounce lots at 56¼c an ounce.

Tamarinds—Failure of the crop in India and short supplies in other far eastern markets, strengthened the market here. Prices were advanced to 8c a pound. For kegs \$3.90@\$4.00 a keg was named.

Thymol Crystals—Lack of inquiries and keener selling competition depressed prices. Holders are offering spot parcels at \$15.50@\$16.00 a pound. Spot supplies have been accumulating rapidly.

Unicorn Root—Smaller supplies and a steady inquiry led to a firmer market. Sellers of false (helonias) advanced prices 13c to 33c@39c while true (aletis) was raised 15c to 40c@43c a pound.

Vanilla Beans—The market for Mexican goods is easier under a smaller demand and increased offerings. In some quarters spot parcels are quoted 15c lower at \$4.60 @\$5.70 a pound for cut beans, as to quality. Tahiti green label goods were also lowered 15c to \$1.30@\$1.40 a pound while white label is offered at 5c decline to \$1.45@\$1.50 a pound according to quality. The Guadeloupe vanilla beans crop is expected to exceed the yield of 1916 by 25 per cent.

Vanillin—The demand is steadily increasing and offerings at 75c were limited, while in most quarters 80c an ounce was named. Some sellers asked 90c an ounce, showing a net advance of 5c an ounce over recent sales.

Witch Hazel Extract—A strong upward tendency is apparent, owing to the increased cost of materials. The demand continues active and fairly large sales were reported at \$1.18@\$1.23 a gallon for double distilled supplies in barrels, showing a sharp rise of 8c a gallon.

ANOTHER FEDERAL DYESTUFF PLAN

A syndicate has been formed by the Curtis & Harvey Co., of Canada, to finance the Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation. Col. J. J. Riley of Montreal takes a large interest. This company which suffered the loss of a big plant in Canada through an explosion some time ago, has a complete organization and will provide \$500,000 for working capital.

The offer has been submitted to the committee headed by A. W. Krech. The syndicate asks an extension of five years on the 6% notes and guarantees to pay off \$200,000 of them every year beginning Dec. 1, 1918. It also asks that 51% of the common stock be placed in escrow until the debts of the company have been paid and working capital provided when the stock will be owned by the syndicate.

J. E. Jesse, chemist at the plant of the Marshall Furnace Company, Newport, Pa., has resigned to enter the Reserve Officers Training School at Camp Lee, Va. C. F. Weisgerber, who has been his assistant since last July, will be his successor.

Market Brevities

The Chemical Construction Company, Charlotte, N. C., has filed notice of an amendment to its charter increasing its capital from \$125,000 to \$500,000.

The Chipman Chemical Engineering Company, 95 Liberty street, New York, has filed notice of an increase in its capital from \$100,000 to \$1,050,000 to provide for expansion.

Fire, believed to be of incendiary origin, recently destroyed a portion of the plant of the Chemical Products Company, Louisiana and South Jason streets, Denver, Col., with loss estimated at approximately \$65,000.

The I. P. Thomas Phosphate Company, Paulsboro, N. J., is rushing to completion the construction of its new plant, and is planning to inaugurate operations at an early date. The structure is estimated to cost \$50,000.

The British Government has taken control of turpentine, requiring licenses for trading in that product and all substitutes capable of being used as a substitute for spirits of turpentine, except motor spirit and benzene.

The McColloch Drug Company, Los Angeles, Cal., has filed articles of incorporation with a capital of \$100,000 to engage in the manufacture of drugs, etc. Porter McColloch, F., and J. F. McColloch, Los Angeles, are the incorporators.

The American Chicle Company, Harris avenue, Long Island City, has leased the one-story brick building, about 75 x 180 feet, at Borden avenue and Heywood street, and will utilize the structure as an experimental laboratory and for the refining of gum.

The Castalia Cement Company, Castalia, Ohio, is considering the establishment of a large new plant for the manufacture of potash as a by-product of its works. The flue dust, a product resulting from the burning of clay, is rich in potash, and plans for the reclaiming of it have been worked out by Government experts.

American Aniline Products, Inc., has recently established a southern office at Danville, Va., and are planning to install an up-to-date laboratory for the benefit of the southern trade. This to be in charge of a competent chemist. They have also added to their southern sales force P. T. Bragg. The new office and laboratory at Danville will be ready for business early in January.

Fuerst Bros. & Co., 2 Stone street, have sent to their customers a desk calendar, made of aluminum, which gives the days of the week and month for twelve years, 1917 to 1928. By turning a disk on the back of the frame any desired date within the time limit may be found. The calendar was sent to manufacturers and dealers who export chemicals, colors, dyestuffs and oils.

John Clarke & Co. say of herbs, seeds and spices: "Adverse weather conditions, difficulty in shipping and receiving merchandise at all centers, the interruption of the enforced holidays of January 18th to 22nd, the general uncertainty that has prevailed and is likely to prevail for many weeks and months past and yet to come—all these conditions operate to hold the market in solution as it were, and there are few signs of immediately impending change in the general situation."

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. bulk lb.	—	—	.80
Acetone	lb.	.35	— .36
Acetphenetidin	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
*Aconitine, 1/4-oz. vials	ea.	—	—
Agar Agar, No. 1	lb.	—	.57
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	—	4.93
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	4.95
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	5.05
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.35	— 1.37
97 p.c.	gal.	1.40	— 1.42
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	—	.71
188 proof	gal.	—	.72
Aldehyde	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.30	— .32
Sweet	lb.	.28	— .30
Mead	lb.	.34	— .35
Alcin, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	—	.80
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.80	— .90
*Metallic	lb.	—	2.20
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	—	.35
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	— 14.00
Grey	oz.	24.00	— 27.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	—	11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Carb.Dom., U.S.kegs, powd	lb.	.11	— .12
Resub., Cubes	lb.	—	.33
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	7.00
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	.45
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	.25
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	—	.54
Gran.	lb.	—	1.15
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	1.25
Persulphate	lb.	—	.50
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	—	1.60
Salicylate	lb.	—	5.25
Amyl Acetate, bulk	gal.	—	.18
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	—	.14
Needle powder	lb.	—	.50
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent. free sulphur	lb.	—	20.00
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	—	.28
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	.33
Areca Nuts	lb.	—	.16
Powdered	lb.	—	.65
Argols	lb.	—	.16
*Arsenic, red	lb.	—	.65
White	lb.	—	1.16
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	—	47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	—	37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.51	— 1.00
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	—
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	—	—
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	3.35	— 3.50
St. Thomas	gal.	3.85	— 4.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)	—	—	—
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	—	—
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. c.v.oz.	2.50	—	3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)	—	—	—
Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	lb.	—	3.30
Salicylate	lb.	—	3.15
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	3.25
Subgallate	lb.	—	3.25
Subiodide	lb.	—	3.30
Subnitrate	lb.	—	2.85
Tannate	lb.	—	2.90
Valerate	lb.	—	4.50
*Nominal.	—	—	—

WHERE TO BUY

SODIUM SULPHIDE FUSED & CRYSTALS BORAX - Powdered POTASH ALUM (Iron Free)

ALL BELOW THE MARKET.

CAREX CO. 309 Broadway, N.Y.C.

Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.0734	— .0834
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	.09	— .0934
Bromine, U.S.P., tins	lb.	—	1.00
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.0434	— .05
*Imported	lb.	—	—
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Iodide	lb.	—	4.40
Metast. stic	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	12.50	— 12.75
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	— 12.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	— 7.55
Phosphate	oz.	15.00	— 15.75
Sulphate	oz.	16.00	— 16.40
Calcium Glycero-phosphate	lb.	—	2.25
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	—	4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.34	— .35
Sulphocarbonate	lb.	—	1.40
Calomel, see Mercury	—	—	—
Camphor, Am. ref'd. bbls. bk. lb.	—	—	.8434
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	.8534
16's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	.86
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	.8734
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	.8834
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	.85
Japan, refined, 24-lb. slabs	lb.	—	.82
Monobromated	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Russian	lb.	4.20	— 4.40
Powdered	lb.	4.60	— 4.65
Carbon bisulphide, bulk	lb.	.0734	— .08
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.44	— .49
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.0434	— .0434
Heavy	lb.	.0334	— .05
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. 25-lb. jars	lb.	—	1.65
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.0434	— .05
Wood, powdered	lb.	.0634	— .0734
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.1434	— .17
Chloroform, drums	lb.	—	.65
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Cinchonidin, Alk.	oz.	—	.94
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz.	—	.51
Sulphate	oz.	—	.35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	3.45
Civet	oz.	2.40	— 2.70
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate	oz.	.85	— .96
Cocaine, alkaloid, 1-oz. v. oz.	—	—	—
Hydrochloride, large cryst., bulk	oz.	—	9.25
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.25	— .26
Cases, fingers	lb.	.29	— .30
Codeine, alk., 1/4-oz. vials	oz.	—	11.25
Bulk	oz.	—	11.05
Nitrate, 1/4-oz. vials	oz.	—	10.15
Bulk	oz.	—	9.95
Phosphate, 1/4-oz. vials	oz.	—	8.50
Bulk	oz.	—	8.30
Sulphate, 1/4-oz. vials	oz.	—	9.05
Bulk	oz.	—	8.85
Collodion, U.S.P., 1-lb. cans	lb.	.45	— .46
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.26	— .29
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Spanish Apples	lb.	.29	— .34
Copper Chloride, pure cryst. lb.	—	—	.70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars,	lb.	—	1.65
20 p.c.	—	—	—
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury	—	—	—
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.78	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	23.75	— 24.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	—	.5434
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	.54
Cresote, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
*Carbonate	lb.	26.00	— 27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.20	— .21
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.39	— .41
Jewelers large	lb.	1.29	— 1.32
Small	lb.	1.14	— 1.20
*Nominal.	—	—	—

Cuttlefish Bone, French	lb.	.39	— .41
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.34	— .59
Reeds	lb.	—	3.95
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	2.70
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	1.80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)	—	—	—
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.77	— .80
Spanish	lb.	.77	— .80
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	.27
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	—	.34
Washed	lb.	—	.32
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.34	— 1.39
Formaldehyde	lb.	.20	— .21
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
*Gold	lb.	—	—
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	—
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.6734	— .68
C.P. in cans	lb.	.69	— .6934
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.65	— .66
Saponification, loose	lb.	.50	— .52
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.44	— .45
Grains of Paradise	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Guaiacal, liquid	lb.	15.00	— 16.00
Guarana	lb.	.93	— 1.00
*Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	—	—
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime	lb.	.55	— .57
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb.	.26	— .27
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots	—	—	—
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	7.50
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	16.50
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	20.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Ichthyol	lb.	—	—
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.30	— 4.40
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.77
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.77
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.77
Iainglass, American	lb.	.79	— .80
Japanese	lb.	.46	— .56
Russian	lb.	4.40	— 5.00
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Kola Nuts, Wst Indies	lb.	.14	— .15
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.34	— .39
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.44	— .49
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	—	2.95
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.25	— .29
*Sticks, bbls. Corigliano	lb.	.49	— .54
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Lycopodium, U. S. P.	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Magnesium Carbonate, Kegs	lb.	.17	— .21
Glycerophosphate	—	—	4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	4.85
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech	100-lbs.	3.25	— 3.50
Manganese Glycero-phos	lb.	4.50	— 4.70
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .75
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.62	— .68
Manna, large flake	lb.	.90	— .95
Small flake	lb.	.75	— .77
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.20	— 3.40
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs	ea.	115.00	— 135.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	1.19
Blue Mass	lb.	—	.83
Powdered	lb.	—	.85
Blue Ointment, 30 p. c.	lb.	—	.86
50 p. c.	lb.	—	1.18
Calomel, American	lb.	—	1.91
Corrosive Sublimate cryst. lb.	—	—	1.76
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	1.71
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	4.10
Red	lb.	—	4.20
Yellow	lb.	—	4.10
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	2.10
Powdered	lb.	—	2.20
White Precipitate	lb.	—	2.20
Powdered	lb.	—	2.25
*Nominal.	—	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue, medicinal ..lb.	12.00	-14.00	Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure lb.	.15	-.16	Citric, crystals, bbls. ....lb.	.75	-.75 1/4
Milk, powdered .....	.16	-.19	Ordinary .....	.12	-.13	Powdered .....	.75 1/4	-.76
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums lb.	.17 1/2	-.19 1/2	Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran. lb.	.25	-.29	Cresylic, 95-100 p.c. ....gal.	1.10	-.1.15
Morphine, Acet. 5-oz. cans ..oz.	—	-12.80	Benzoate, gran. U.S.P. ....lb.	4.50	-4.90	Chromic, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.25	-.1.50
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans	—	-12.80	Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls. lb.	.02 1/4	-.03	German	—	—
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans	—	-15.90	Bromide, U.S.P., bulk .....	.55	-.56	*Formic, 75 p.c., tech. ....lb.	.40	-.45
Ethyl, Hydrochloride, 1-oz. v. oz.	—	-18.05	Caodylate	2.50	-3.50	Gallie, U.S.P., bulk	1.55	-1.60
Moss, Iceland .....	.24	-.25	Citrate, U.S.P., cryst. ....lb.	—	-.67	Glycerophosphoric	3.45	-5.00
Irish .....	.10	-.11	Granular, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	-.77	Hydrobromic, Conc. ....lb.	.25	-.30
Musk, pods, Cab. ....oz.	10.00	-10.50	Glycerophosphate, crystals..lb.	2.65	-2.70	Hydrobromic, U.S.P. ....lb.	2.40	-2.45
Tonquin	20.00	-20.25	Hypophosphite, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.10	-1.15	Dilute 3 p.c. ....lb.	.20	-.25
Grain Cab	18.75	-19.00	Iodide, bulk	—	-3.90	Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c. ....lb.	2.05	-2.10
Tonquin	31.25	-31.75	Phosphate, U.S.P., gran. ....lb.	—	-.13	U. S. P., 10 p.c. ....lb.	.53	-.55
Druggists	30.00	-32.00	Recrystallized .....	.17	-.18	Lactic, U.S.P., VIII	2.40	-2.45
Synthetic	11.50	-12.75	Dried .....	.25	-.26	Molybdic, C.P. ....lb.	6.90	-7.40
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.	—	—	Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	-.90	Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys .....	.02 1/2	-.03
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate lb.	—	-.22	Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) ....lb.	—	-.12	Nitric, 42 deg. carboys .....	.09 1/2	-.09 3/4
Sulphate .....	.27	-.29	Tungstate	—	—	Nitro Muriatic .....	.20	-.23
Nux Vomica, whole .....	.12	-.13	Spermaceti, blocks .....	.27	-.28	Oleic, purified .....	.23	-.28
Powdered .....	.17	-.18	Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P. ....lb.	.45	-.55	Oxalic, cryst., bbls. ....lb.	.46	-.50
*Opium, cases, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	-30.00	Aromatic, U. S. P. ....lb.	.47	-.50	*Picric, kegs .....	.85	-1.00
*Jobbing lots	—	-50.00	Nitrous Ether, U. S. P. ....lb.	.48	-.49	Phosphoric, U. S. P. ....lb.	.65	-.75
Granular	32.00	-35.00	Ether Comp. ....lb.	—	-1.65	Pyrogallic, resublimed	3.15	-3.25
Powdered, U.S.P. ....lb.	32.00	-35.00	Storax, liquid, cases	4.50	-5.00	Crystals, bottles	3.00	-3.10
Oxgal, fur. U.S.P. ....lb.	1.50	-1.55	Strontium Bromide, bulk ....lb.	.75	-.76	Pyroligneous, purified	—	-.06
Papain	3.95	-4.00	Iodide, bulk	—	-3.50	Technical .....	.12	-.12 1/2
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10	-3.60	Nitrate .....	.24	-.29	Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P. ....lb.	4.50	-1.35
Paris Green, kegs .....	.43	-.44	Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.25	-1.30	Stearic, triple pressed .....	.25	-25 1/2
Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb.	.04 1/4	-.05	Strychnine Alkd. cryst., vial oz.	—	-2.35	Sulphuric, C.P. ....lb.	.07	-.08
Cream .....	.08	-.08 1/4	Acetate	—	-2.35	Sulphurous .....	.03	-.05
Lily White .....	.09 1/4	-.10	Nitrate	—	-2.35	Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	1.35	-1.40
Snow White .....	.12	-.12 1/2	Sulphate, crystals, bulk ..oz.	—	-2.85	Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P. ....lb.	.78	-.80
Phenolphthalein	9.25	-10.25	Sugar of Milk, powdered ..lb.	—	-.50	Powdered, U.S.P. ....lb.	.77 1/4	-.79
*Phosphorus, yellow	—	—	Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots	1.25	-1.50			
Red	1.70	-1.80	Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P. lb.	15.00	-16.00			
*Pilocarpine, Alk., 10 gr. v. gr.	—	—	Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	12.95	-13.95			
Piperin	13.00	-18.00	Sulphur, bbls. roll	3.70	-4.00			
Poppy Heads .....	.85	-.95	Flour	100 lbs.	3.85			
Potassium acetate	1.45	-1.50	Flowers	100 lbs.	4.00			
Bicarb. ....lb.	1.20	-1.40	Tamarinds	—	-.07 1/2			
Bisulphate .....	.45	-.60	Kegs	per keg	3.90			
C. P. ....lb.	.75	-.85	Tartar Emetic, U.S.P. ....lb.	.66	-.69			
Bromide, (bulk, gran.) ....lb.	1.45	-1.47	Casks	—	-.60 1/2			
Citrate, bulk	—	-1.60	Terpin Hydrate .....	.56	-.60			
Glycerophosphate, bulk ..oz.	—	-1.45	Thymol, crystals, U.S.P. ....lb.	15.50	-16.00			
Hypophosphite, bulk	2.15	-2.20	Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	—	-16.55			
Iodide, bulk	—	-3.75	Tin, bichloride, bbls. ....lb.	.25	-.25 1/4			
Lactophosphate	—	-.25	Oxide, 500 lb. bbls. ....lb.	.85	-.85 1/4			
Permanganate, U.S.P. ....lb.	4.05	-4.10	Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.	—	—			
Salicylate	2.90	-2.95	Turpentine, Venice, True ..lb.	3.65	-3.75			
Sulphate, C.P. ....lb.	1.11	-1.16	Artificial .....	.12	-.13			
Tartrate, powdered	1.31	-1.32	Spirits, see Naval Stores.	—	—			
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins ..oz.	—	-.75	Vanillin .....	.75	-.80			
50-oz. tins	—	-75 1/4	Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	1.18	-1.23			
25-oz. tins	—	-.76	Zinc Carbonate .....	.23	-.24			
5-oz. tins	—	-.77	Chloride .....	.16	-.17			
1-oz. tins	—	-.80	Iodide, bulk	—	-4.00			
Second Hands .....	.84	-.85	Metallic, C. P. ....lb.	.45	-.75			
*Amsterdam	—	—	Oxide, Powd. U.S.P., bbls. lb.	.41	-.44			
*German	—	—						
*Java	—	—						
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	—	-.80						
Sulphate, tins	—	-.40						
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P. ....lb.	9.00	-10.00						
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs., lb.	—	-.57						
Powdered, bbls. ....lb.	.39	-.40						
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble ..lb.	25.00	-27.00						
U.S.P., Insoluble	23.00	-24.00						
Salicin, bulk	16.00	-17.00						
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	—	-1.65						
Sandalwood	—	—						
Ground	—	—						
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P. ....lb.	36.40	-37.50						
Powdered	37.00	-37.75						
Scammony, resin	—	—						
Powdered	—	—						
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls. ....lb.	.30	-.30 1/4						
Silver Nitrate 500-oz. lots ..oz.	—	-.56 1/4						
Soap, Castile, white, pure ..lb.	.38	-.41						
Marselles, white .....	.19	-.19 1/4						
Green, pure .....	.17	-.18						
Ordinary .....	.14	-.15						
*Nominal.								

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	12.75	-15.00
Artificial, chlorine traces..lb.	4.00	-5.00
Free from chlorine	4.75	-5.00
Amber, crude	1.45	-1.50
Rectified	1.75	-1.85
Anise	1.05	-1.15
Bay	2.40	-2.60
Bergamot	5.75	-6.25
Synthetic	3.50	-4.00
Bois de Rose	4.50	-4.75
Cade	1.00	-1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native, ca. ....lb.	.75	-.80
Camphor, heavy gravity .....	.15	-.16
Japanese, white .....	.17	-.18
Caraway	8.00	-8.25
*Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech. ....lb.	1.65	-1.75
Lead Free	—	-1.85
Redistilled, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	-2.25
Cedar Leaf	—	-1.25
Cedar Wood .....	.18	-.19
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy ..lb.	22.00	-24.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums ....lb.	.52	-.54
Java .....	.75	-.77
*Cloves, cans	3.20	-3.25
Bottles	3.37	-3.47
Copaiba	1.05	-1.10
Coriander	22.00	-23.00
Cubeb	6.75	-7.00
Cumin	5.90	-7.20
Eucalyptus, Australian .....	.60	-.75
Fennel, sweet	3.75	-4.00
Geranium, rose, African ..lb.	6.00	-7.00
Bourbon	5.40	-5.45
Turkish	4.40	-4.60
Ginger	8.00	-8.50
Gingergrass	2.00	-2.10
Hemlock	1.10	-1.25
Juniper Berries, rect. ....lb.	13.50	-14.40
Twice rect. ....lb.	14.90	-15.90
Wood	2.00	-2.50
Lavender Flowers	4.50	-4.75
Spike .....	.90	-1.43
Garden .....	.75	-1.10
Lemon, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.00	-1.10
Lemongrass	1.35	-1.40
Limes, Expressed	5.50	-5.75
Distilled	2.30	-2.50
Linaloe	2.90	-3.00
Mace, distilled	2.25	-2.50
Mustard, natural	30.00	-32.00
Artificial	21.00	-22.00
Neroli, bigarade	60.00	-75.00
Petal	80.00	-90.00
Artificial	18.00	-25.00
Nutmeg	2.25	-2.50
Orange, bitter, W. Indian ..lb.	2.15	-2.30
Sweet, West Indian	1.90	-2.00
Italian, sweet	2.50	-2.75
Origanum, Imitation .....	.25	-.30
*Patchouli	28.00	-30.00
Pennyroyal	1.75	-1.85
Imported	1.25	-1.30
*Nominal.		

Acids

Acetic, 56 p.c. ....lb.	.11	-.12			
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys ..lb.	.34 1/4	-.34 1/4			
*Benzoic, from gum	—	—			
ex. Toluol	—	-6.00			
Boric, cryst., bbls. ....lb.	.13 1/4	-.15			
Powdered, bbls. ....lb.	.13 1/4	-.15			
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c. ....lb.	1.45	-1.55			
Camphoric	4.35	-4.45			
*Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs. lb.	.54	-.55			
1-lb. bottles .....	.60	-.61			
5-lb. bottles .....	.57	-.58			
50 to 100-lb. tins .....	.55	-.56			
Chrysophanic	6.20	-6.35			
*Nominal.					

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Peppermint, tins	lb.	3.30	—	3.40
Bulk	lb.	3.25	—	3.30
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.50	—	3.60
French	lb.	7.00	—	8.00
Pimento	lb.	2.65	—	2.75
Pine Needles	lb.	2.20	—	2.30
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	13.50	—	28.00
West Indian	lb.	11.00	—	11.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	—	1.65	—
Artificial	lb.	—	—	28
*Savin	lb.	—	6.50	—
Spearmint	lb.	3.50	—	3.75
*Spruce	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Tansy	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Thyme, red, French	lb.	—	1.60	—
White, French	lb.	1.75	—	1.80
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Heavy	lb.	8.00	—	9.00
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.30	—	2.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	90	—	95
Wormseed	lb.	—	9.00	—
Wormwood	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Yang Yang, Bourbon	lb.	11.50	—	12.50
Manila	lb.	30.00	—	40.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	—	24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	15.00	—	16.00
Capicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	—	5.50
Cubeb	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
Ginger	lb.	3.50	—	4.50
*Lupulin	lb.	—	—	—
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	—	7.50
Pepper, black	lb.	10.50	—	11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.80	—	2.05
Oris, domestic	lb.	—	—	16.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAM

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.65	—	.68
South American	lb.	.94	—	.98
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.90	—	6.25
Oregon	gal.	1.20	—	1.30
Peru	lb.	3.80	—	4.10
Tolu	lb.	.95	—	1.05

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.59	—	.65
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	—	.20
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.25	—	.27
of Tree	lb.	.10	—	.12
Buckthorn	lb.	.22	—	.24
Calisaya	lb.	.60	—	.65
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.13	—	.14
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.24	—	.25
Siftings	lb.	.11	—	.14
Chestnut	lb.	.08	—	.09
Cinchona, red quills	lb.	1.00	—	1.30
Broken	lb.	.72	—	.76
Yellow "quills"	lb.	.56	—	.57
*Broken	lb.	—	—	—
*Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.30	—	.31
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.31	—	.33
*Maracibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.35	—	.40
Condurango	lb.	.12	—	.12 1/2
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	—	.09
Cramp, true	lb.	.55	—	.60
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.12	—	.13
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	—	.09
Select bds.	lb.	.17	—	.18
Ordinary	lb.	.10	—	.11
Hemlock	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07
Lemon Peel	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09
Mezereum	lb.	.20 1/2	—	.26
Oak, red	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.07 1/2
White	lb.	.03	—	.05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05 1/2
Sweet	lb.	.13 1/2	—	.14
Trieste	lb.	.12 1/2	—	.13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.12	—	.12 1/2
Northern	lb.	.14	—	.15
Pomegranate	lb.	.24	—	.25
of Fruit	lb.	.30	—	.32
*Quebracho	lb.	—	—	—
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08 1/2
Select	lb.	.15	—	.16
Simaruba	lb.	.39	—	.42
Soap, whole	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10
Cut	lb.	.16	—	.16 1/2
Crushed	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.11
Tonga	lb.	.49	—	.50
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.41	—	.46
of Tree	lb.	.15	—	.16
Willow, Black	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.09 1/2
White	lb.	.14	—	.14 1/2
White Pine	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2
White Poplar	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.04
Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

Wild Cherry	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.12
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04	—	.05

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.39	—	.40
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	—	.26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.87	—	.93
Para	lb.	.64	—	.69
Surinam	lb.	.70	—	.74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.60	—	5.70
Cuts	lb.	3.45	—	3.85
Bourbon	lb.	2.05	—	2.70
South American	lb.	3.70	—	3.90
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Green label	lb.	1.30	—	1.40

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.94	—	.96
XX	lb.	1.14	—	1.18
Powdered	lb.	1.06	—	1.11
Fish	lb.	.11	—	.13
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.32	—	.35
Juniper	lb.	.06	—	.07
Laurel	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2
Poke	lb.	.10	—	.10 1/2
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11 1/2	—	.12 1/2
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.16	—	.18
*Sloe	lb.	—	—	—
Sumac	lb.	.05	—	.06

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.45	—	1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.55	—	1.65
Borage	lb.	.60	—	.65
*Calendula	lb.	—	—	—
Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	.45	—	.50
German	lb.	.50	—	.55
Hungarian	lb.	.45	—	.50
Roman	lb.	1.10	—	1.15
Spanish	lb.	.40	—	.50
Clover Tops	lb.	.31	—	.32
Dogwood	lb.	.14	—	.15
Elder	lb.	.30	—	.31
Insect, open	lb.	.28	—	.29
Closed	lb.	.33	—	.35
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.29	—	.34
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.39	—	.44
*Kousso	lb.	—	—	—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.17	—	.18
Select	lb.	.29	—	.35
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	—	.37
Malva, blue	lb.	3.95	—	4.00
Black	lb.	.53	—	.60
*Mullein	lb.	—	—	—
Orange	lb.	1.20	—	1.24
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	—	.05 1/2
Patchouli	lb.	.73	—	.80
Poppy, red	lb.	.98	—	1.20
Rosemary	lb.	.53	—	.59
Saffron, American	lb.	.47	—	.50
Valencia	lb.	12.45	—	12.50
Tilia (see Linden)	lb.	—	—	—

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Cape	lb.	.10	—	.11
Coracao, cases	lb.	.09	—	.10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.40	—	.41
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.65	—	.75
Powdered	lb.	.70	—	.80
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.55	—	.60
Seconds	lb.	—	—	—
Sorts Amber	lb.	.30	—	.31
Powdered	lb.	.35	—	.40
Asafoetida, whole, U. S. P.	lb.	1.50	—	1.60
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.80	—	1.85
Benzoine, Siam	lb.	1.35	—	1.50
Sumatra	lb.	.33	—	.36
*Catechu	lb.	.24	—	.26
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.80	—	.85
Damar Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.21	—	.23
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	—	.24
Powdered	lb.	.27	—	.28
Galbanum	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Gamboge	lb.	2.20	—	2.25
Guaiac	lb.	.38	—	.48
Hemlock	lb.	.80	—	.90
Kauri No. 1	lb.	.43	—	.44
Kino	lb.	.50	—	.55
Mastic, powdered	lb.	.59	—	.60
Myrrh, select	lb.	.49	—	.50
Sorts	lb.	.42	—	.43
Siftings	lb.	.39	—	.40
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	—	.14
Tears	lb.	.17	—	.19
Sandarac	lb.	.49	—	.51
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.36	—	.42
Sorts	lb.	.34	—	.39
Thus, per bbl.	200-lb.	11.40	—	11.60
Spruce	lb.	.65	—	.95
Tragacanth, Alepp, firsts	lb.	2.30	—	2.50
Seconds	lb.	1.94	—	2.00
Thirds	lb.	1.65	—	1.85
Nominal	lb.	—	—	—

*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	—	2.00
Seconds	lb.	2.20	—	2.25
Thirds	lb.	1.95	—	2.00

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.34	—	.70
Balmory	lb.	.09	—	.10
Bay, true	lb.	—	—	—
Belladonna	lb.	1.55	—	1.60
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.14	—	.19
Buchu, short	lb.	1.20	—	1.25
Long	lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	2.90	—	3.00
American	lb.	.85	—	.95
Catnip	lb.	.05	—	.08
Chestnut	lb.	.05	—	.06
Chiretta	lb.	.41	—	.42
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	—	—
*Truxillo	lb.	—	—	—
Coltsfoot	lb.	.19	—	.21
*Conium	lb.	—	—	—
Corn Silk	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10 1/2
Damia	lb.	.16	—	.18
Deer Tongue	lb.	.19	—	.20
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.44	—	.45
*Imported	lb.	.70	—	.73
Eucalyptus	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.11
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.20	—	.21
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.09	—	.11 1/2
*Hemban, German	lb.	—	—	—
*Russian	lb.	—	—	—
Domestic	lb.	2.00	—	2.05
Henna	lb.	.23	—	.24
Horehound	lb.	.22	—	.23
Labrador	lb.	.28	—	.29
Laurel	lb.	.13 1/2	—	.13 1/2
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	—	.07
Liverwort	lb.	.46	—	.49
Lobelia	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2
Lovage	lb.	.29	—	.34
Matico	lb.	.27	—	.30
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	—	—
*French	lb.	—	—	—
Pennyroyal	lb.	.15 1/2	—	.24
Peppermint, American	lb.	.16	—	.20
Pichi	lb.	.09	—	.10
Prince's Pine	lb.	.10	—	.13
Plantain	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.11
*Pulsatilla	lb.	7.10	—	7.40
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	—	.09
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	—	1.30
Rosemary	lb.	.13	—	.14
Rue	lb.	.38 1/2	—	.48
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	—	—
*Grinding	lb.	—	—	—
Greek	lb.	.31	—	.33
Spanish	lb.	.19 1/2	—	.19 1/2
Savory	lb.	.27	—	.27 1/2
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.79	—	.82
Half Leaf	lb.	.66	—	.73
Siftings	lb.	.39	—	.40
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.41
Tinnevely	lb.	.15	—	.22
Pods	lb.	.17	—	.19
Squaw Vine	lb.	.15	—	.20
Skullcap	lb.	.15 1/2	—	.17 1/2
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20 1/2	—	.22
Stramonium	lb.	.22 1/2	—	.23 1/2
St. Vincent	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06
Domestic	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.04 1/2
Tansy	lb.	.09	—	.11
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.09	—	.12
French	lb.	.12 1/2	—	.13
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05	—	.06
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2
Wormwood	lb.	.24	—	.27
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07 1/2

ROOTS

Aconite, English	lb.	.45	—	.46
Powdered	lb.	.70	.74	.74
German	lb.	.69	.75	.75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	.80	.80
Alkanet	lb.	1.80	1.85	1.85
Althea, cut	lb.	.50	.54	.54
Whole	lb.	.57	.60	.60
Angelic	lb.	.45	.50	.50
*German	lb.	—	—	—
Arnica	lb.	.70	—	—
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.11	.12	.12
Bermuda	lb.	.50	.51	.51
St. Vincent	lb.	.14	.15	.15
Banana, Brier	lb.	.05	.07	.07
Beansfoot	lb.	.04	.05	.05
Belladonna	lb.	3.55	4.05	4.05
Powdered	lb.	3.60	4.10	4.10
Berberis, aq.	lb.	—	.16	.16
Beth	lb.	.14	.18	.18
Bitter	lb.	.16	.18	.18
Blackhaw Bark of Root	lb.	.20	.21	.21
Blood	lb.	.14	.15	.15

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blueflag	lb.	.26	—	.28
Bryonia	lb.	.39	—	.50
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.19	—	.24
American	lb.	.16	—	.19
Calamus, bleached	lb.	1.40	—	2.90
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	—	.26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.07	—	.08
Blue	lb.	.06	—	.07
Colchicum	lb.	2.70	—	2.75
Colombo, whole	lb.	.14	—	.16
Comfrey	lb.	.15	—	.16
Culver's	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Cranesbill see Geranium				
Dandelion, English	lb.	.40	—	.42
American	lb.	.39	—	.41
Doggrass, true, imported	lb.	1.25	—	1.45
Bermuda, cut	lb.	.60	—	.65
Echinacea	lb.	.32	—	.34
Elecampane	lb.	.09	—	.11
Galangal	lb.	.18	—	.20
Geleum	lb.	.10	—	.11
Gentian	lb.	.14	—	.16
Powdered	lb.	.18	—	.20
Geranium	lb.	.09	—	.10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.18	—	.22
Bleached	lb.	.24	—	.25
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	4.10	—	4.50
Wild, Eastern	lb.	6.20	—	6.45
Northwestern	lb.	6.45	—	6.70
Southern	lb.	6.50	—	7.20
Golden Seal	lb.	4.80	—	5.00
Powdered	lb.	5.75	—	6.00
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
White, Domestic	lb.	.26	—	.29
Powdered	lb.	.24	—	.26
Imported	lb.	.40	—	.44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.90	—	3.00
Powdered	lb.	3.00	—	3.05
Rio	lb.	3.05	—	3.20
Jalap, whole	lb.	.48	—	.51
Powdered	lb.	.53	—	.54
Kava Kava	lb.	.17½	—	.19
"Lady Slipper"	lb.	.70	—	.75
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	—	.90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.17½	—	.18½
Selected	lb.	.25	—	.26
Lovage, American	lb.	.19	—	.23
Manaca	lb.	.25	—	.30
Mandrake	lb.	.08	—	.12
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.60	—	2.65
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.20	—	.21
Finger	lb.	.17	—	.18
Pareira Brava	lb.	1.95	—	2.00
Pellitory	lb.	.29	—	.31
Pink, true	lb.	.41	—	.42
Pleurisy	lb.	.21	—	.22
Poke	lb.	.04	—	.04½
Rhatany	lb.	.15	—	.17
Rhubarb Shenai	lb.	.74	—	.79
Cuts	lb.	.41	—	.65
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.26	—	.27
American	lb.	.69	—	.74
Mexican	lb.	.20	—	.22
Senega, Northern	lb.	.58	—	.65
Southern	lb.	.95	—	.85
Serpentaria	lb.	.46	—	.48
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.15	—	.18
*Snake, Black	lb.	.34	—	.35
Canada, natural	lb.	.34	—	.42
Stripped	lb.	.40	—	.46
Spikenard	lb.	.28	—	.30
Squaw Vine	lb.	.15	—	.16
Squill, white	lb.	.15	—	.16
Stillingia	lb.	.15	—	.16
Stone	lb.	.07	—	.07
Turnerie, Aleppy	lb.	.10½	—	.11
China	lb.	.07½	—	.07¾
Madras	lb.	.08¾	—	.09¼
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.33	—	.39
True (Aletia)	lb.	.40	—	.43
*English	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
*German	lb.	—	—	—
Japanese	lb.	.85	—	.90
Yellow Dock	lb.	.11	—	.14
Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.09	—	.11

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	.35	—	.36
Mexican	lb.	.24	—	.24½
Russian	lb.	.26	—	.27
Spanish	lb.	.23½	—	.23¾
Star	lb.	.31	—	.32
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.08	—	.08¼
Smyrna	lb.	.08¾	—	.08¾
South American	lb.	.08¾	—	.08¾
Caraway, African	lb.	.58	—	.59
*Dutch	lb.	—	—	—
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.75	—	1.60
*Nominal.				

Celery	lb.	.27	—	.27½
Colchicum	lb.	3.45	—	3.60
Conium	lb.	.54	—	.59
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.15½	—	.15¾
Bleached, Domestic	lb.	.17½	—	.18
Bombay	lb.	.14½	—	.15
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.18	—	.18½
Malta	lb.	.17½	—	.18
Mogador	lb.	.18½	—	.18½
Morocco	lb.	.16	—	.16½
Dill	lb.	.20	—	.20½
Fennel, French	lb.	.14	—	.14½
*German, small	lb.	—	—	—
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	—	—
Flax, whole	lb.	.13½	—	.13¾
Ground	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Foenugreek	lb.	.11	—	.11½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.10	—	.10½
*Russian	lb.	.05½	—	.06
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.07	—	.08
Larkspur	lb.	.22½	—	.23
Lobelia	lb.	.21½	—	.23½
Millet, red'd, yellow	lb.	.04½	—	.04½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.17½	—	.18
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.15	—	.15½
California, brown	lb.	.16	—	.16½
Chinese	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Dutch, yellow	lb.	.16½	—	.17
English, yellow	lb.	.18½	—	.19
*German, yellow	lb.	—	—	—
Sicily, brown	lb.	.15	—	.16
Parsley	lb.	.16½	—	.18½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	70	—	71
Russian, blue	lb.	—	—	—
*Turkish	lb.	—	—	—
Pumpkin	lb.	.10½	—	.11
Quince, select	lb.	.80	—	.90
Rape, English	lb.	.09½	—	.11
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Stavesacre	lb.	.17½	—	.18
Stramonium	lb.	.24½	—	.28
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	.15½	—	.17½
Kombe	lb.	3.95	—	2.45
Sunflower, large	lb.	.06½	—	.06¾
Small	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Worm, American	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Levant	lb.	.61	—	.66

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.22½	—	.23
China, Selected, No. 1	lb.	.14½	—	.14½
Saigon rolls, No. 1	lb.	.49	—	.50
Capsicum, African	lb.	.14½	—	.15
Japan	lb.	.10½	—	.11
Cassia Buds	lb.	.16	—	.16½
Chiles, Japan	lb.	.13	—	.14
Mombasa	lb.	.25	—	.26
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.28	—	.32
Cloves, Amboyas	lb.	.52	—	.53
Penang, No. 1	lb.	.65	—	.70
Zanzibar	lb.	.45	—	.46
Ginger, African	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Cochin	lb.	.16	—	.19
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.24	—	.24½
Unbleached	lb.	.18	—	.22
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.12½	—	.13
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.51	—	.52
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.46	—	.47
Paprika, Hungarian	lb.	.25	—	.25½
Spanish	lb.	.19½	—	.28
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.23½	—	.24
White	lb.	.28½	—	.29
Pimento	lb.	.06	—	.06½

WAXES

Bees, white	lb.	.55	—	.65
Yellow, crude	lb.	.36	—	.37
Yellow, refined	lb.	.44	—	.46
*Candelilla	lb.	.35	—	.40
*Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.62	—	.65
No. 1	lb.	.60	—	.62
No. 2	lb.	.55	—	.60
No. 3	lb.	.48	—	.52
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.15	—	.20
White	lb.	.18	—	.20
Japan	lb.	.17	—	.17½
*Montan, crude	lb.	—	—	—
Substitute	lb.	—	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.65	—	.75
*Green	lb.	.85	—	.95
*Refined, white	lb.	.80	—	.85
Domestic	lb.	.80	—	.90
Refined, yellow	lb.	.70	—	.80
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.11½	—	.12½
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Stearic Acid				
Single pressed	lb.	.22½	—	.23
Double pressed	lb.	.23½	—	.24
Triple pressed	lb.	.25	—	.25½
*Nominal.				

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	lb.	.06	—	.06½
56 p. c.	lb.	.11	—	.12
70 p.c.	lb.	.13½	—	.14½
80 p.c. Pure	lb.	.20½	—	.22
Glacial	lb.	.34½	—	.34¾
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04½	—	.04¾
Ground	lb.	.04½	—	.05½
Powdered	lb.	.04½	—	.05½
Potash, lump	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Chrome	lb.	.21	—	.22½
Ground	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Powdered	lb.	.08½	—	.09½
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	—	6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03½	—	.04
Low grade	lb.	.02	—	.03
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	.25
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car lb.	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	—	.05½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	—	.05
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	—	.04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	—	.21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.14	—	.15½
Granulated, white	lb.	.15½	—	.16½
Lump	lb.	.17	—	.18½
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	—	—
Domestic	100 lbs.	.03½	—	.03½
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
65 p. c.	lb.	—	—	—
47 p. c.	lb.	—	—	—
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Barium, chloride	ton	70.00	—	90.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	—	.30
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	—	.12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—	35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—	18.00
Calcium Acetate, crude 100 lbs.	6.00	—	—	6.05
Bleaching powder, 35 p. c.	lb.	.02½	—	.02¾
Carbide	ton	70.00	—	73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	—	—
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	—	—
Granulated, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	—	—
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—	34.00
Gran, second hands	ton	40.00	—	45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15½	—	.16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	—	.35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	—	.42
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.08½	—	.09½
Second hands	lb.	.08½	—	.09½
Powdered	lb.	.10	—	.11
Coppers, f.o.b. works, 100 lbs.	1.00	—	—	1.30
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	—	2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	—	4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	—	.05
48 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	—	.09
52 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	—	.10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.12½	—	.13½
White cryst.	lb.	.16½	—	.17½
Broken Cakes	lb.	.15½	—	.16½
Granulated	lb.	.16½	—	.17½
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	—	.35
Paste	lb.	.15	—	.18
*Nitrate	lb.	—	—	Nominal
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.	—	—	—	—
Red, American	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Foreign	lb.	—	—	.10½
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	lb.	—	—	—
dry	lb.	—	—	.09½
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	—	.10½
English	lb.	—	—	—
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	—	.08½
Magnesia, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	40.00	—	45.00
f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	50.00	—	52.00
Muriatic acid,				
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	—	.02½
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02½	—	.03
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.03	—	.04
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.07½	—	.07¾
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.07½	—	.07¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	—	.09
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. lb.	—	—	—	.05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.05½
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.05½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.06
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	—	1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	—	2.00
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.46	—	.47
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.83½	—	.84½
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.70	—	.75
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.41½	—	.43
Powdered	lb.	.42	—	.44
Muriate, basis 80 p.c. per ton	375.00	400.00	—	—
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.25	—	2.60
Yellow	lb.	1.25	—	1.30

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.28½	.29
Refined	lb.	.31¼	.31½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.	3.00	3.10	
In bbls.	100 lbs.	3.15	3.50
Caustic, dom., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	5.80	6.25
Powd., or gran., 76 p.c.			
Sodium Bichromate	100 lbs.	8.10	8.40
Bisulphate	lb.	.17½	.18¼
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100 lbs.	1.15	1.25	
Chlorate	lb.	.18	.21
Cyanide	lb.	.38	.45
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	1.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	2.25
Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	4.50	4.75
Refined	lb.	.06¼	.06¾
Nitrite	lb.	.30½	.31½
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.36	.38½
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.25	4.75
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25	2.75
Sulph., Glauber's salt 100 lbs.	7.70	.75	
Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.04½	.05
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	3.85	4.00
Sulphur (crude) F.o.b. N.Y. ton	45.00	50.00	
z. o. b. Baltimore	ton	45.00	50.00
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. Pyrite	ton	Nominal	
66 deg. Brimstone	ton	40.00	45.00
Oleum	ton	55.00	60.00
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.	2.25	3.00	

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	3.50	4.00
Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.50	8.00
Crude	lb.	3.00	3.50
Acid II	lb.	2.00	2.75
Acid Metanilic	lb.	1.10	1.20
Acid, Naphthionic, crude	lb.	1.40	1.60
Refined	lb.	1.40	1.60
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate ..	lb.	.32	.34
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.40	.45
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	4.25	5.25
p-Aminodiphenol Hydrochloride ..	lb.	1.75	1.85
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.27	.28
Aniline Salts	lb.	.33	.35
Aniline for red	lb.	1.10	1.15
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	Nominal	
Anthraquinone	lb.	3.75	5.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	4.75	5.25
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.75	1.80
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.30	1.50
Benzozate of Soda	lb.	1.50	1.55
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.35	.41
Benzol, (90 p.c.)	gal.	Nominal	
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	2.50
Chlorobenzol	lb.	—	.31
Cumidine	lb.	—	—
Diamidophenol	lb.	9.00	10.00
Dianisidine	lb.	—	—
Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.35	.40
o-Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.15	.16
p-Dichlorobenzol	lb.	.13	.14
Dimethylaniline	lb.	—	3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.60	.64
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.33	.35
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	.50
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.50	.56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	.75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.56	.60
Dinitrotoluenol	lb.	.58	.60
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	1.05
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	1.50	2.00
Hydrobenzene	lb.	2.00	2.25
Induline	lb.	—	—
Methylantraquinone	lb.	—	—
Monodinitrochlorobenzol	lb.	.48	.52
Monothylaniline	lb.	1.00	1.25
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.09¼	.09¾
Balls	lb.	.10½	.11½
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	1.75	2.10
a-Naphthol	lb.	.65	.75
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.86	.89
Sublimed	lb.	.85	.89
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.65	.75
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.65	1.75
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.10	1.25
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	.22
o-Nitrochlorobenzol	lb.	.50	.56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	.65
p-Nitrotoluenol	lb.	1.50	1.75
Nitrotoluenol	lb.	.55	.65
o-Nitrotoluenol	lb.	.75	.85
p-Nitrotoluenol	lb.	1.50	1.75
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	1.25
Phenol	lb.	.53¼	.55
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	6.40	6.50
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	—

* Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Aniline Dyestuffs Dyewood Extracts Industrial Oils Chemicals

Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	9.50	10.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	2.50
Toluidin	lb.	2.50	2.83
Toluidine	lb.	1.00	1.10
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.00	2.25
Toluenol, pure	lb.	5.25	6.00
Toluenol, commercial, 90 p.c. gal.	4.50	5.00	
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	.40
Xylol	gal.	.35	.50

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	1.75
Acid Blue	lb.	2.20	3.00
Acid Brown	lb.	2.75	3.75
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	7.50	8.50
Acid Orange	lb.	.65	1.00
Acid Orange II	lb.	.65	1.00
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.25	1.50
Acid Red	lb.	1.30	1.80
Acid Scarlet	lb.	1.25	2.25
Acid Yellow	lb.	1.30	1.75
Alizarin Blue	lb.	6.00	8.00
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	8.50	9.50
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.00	7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.00	8.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.50	8.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	6.50	7.50
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.25	6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	2.00	3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	4.00
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	2.75	5.00
Auramine	lb.	3.50	5.00
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.00	1.25
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	1.25	1.50
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	2.25	3.25
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.25	1.75
Bright Red	lb.	2.75	3.25
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.60	3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	2.50	3.00
Crysamine Yellow	lb.	1.75	2.25
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.00	1.50
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.90	1.50
Congo Red	lb.	2.25	2.75
Cystal Violet	lb.	6.50	7.50
Direct Black	lb.	.90	1.10
Direct Blue	lb.	2.50	3.50
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	2.00	5.75
Direct Brown	lb.	1.75	2.25
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.90	3.50
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.25	5.25
Direct Red	lb.	2.10	2.55
Direct Yellow	lb.	1.75	2.25
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	3.00	4.00
Direct Violet	lb.	3.00	4.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	4.50	5.00
T extra, contract	lb.	2.00	3.75
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	2.75	3.25
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.50	3.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.00	3.10
Fur Brown GG	lb.	2.50	4.00
Fuchsine Crystal	lb.	8.00	15.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	11.00	13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.60	2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	4.25	5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	2.50
Induline	lb.	1.10	1.75
Magenta	lb.	9.50	11.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	1.80	2.50
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	6.00
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	3.25	4.25
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.25	3.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	3.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	1.25
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.75	1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.75	1.05
Jet	lb.	.80	1.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.50	7.00
Oil Black	lb.	.85	1.25
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.10	1.50
Ponceau	lb.	1.75	2.50
Scarlet 2R	lb.	3.50	5.00
Soluble Blue	lb.	9.00	25.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.42	.60

* Nominal.

Sulphur Black E.S. standard lb.	.90	1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	1.25	2.00
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	1.50	2.25
Sulphur Blue	1.20	2.75
Sulphur Blue-Black	1.25	3.25
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	1.50	3.00
Sulphur Green	1.20	4.50
Sulphur Yellow	1.80	2.50
Tartrazine	1.25	1.75
Wool Orange	1.00	2.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	5.00	6.00
Victoria Blue, base	10.00	14.00
Victoria Green	13.00	16.00
Victoria Red	8.00	9.00
Victoria Yellow	6.75	8.25
Yellow for wool	1.50	2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33¼	.34½
Seed	lb.	.11	.14½
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.54	.58
Gambier, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.50	3.00
Oudes	lb.	2.75	3.00
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	2.75
Kurpash	lb.	2.75	3.10
Madras	lb.	1.10	1.50
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	.29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.25	.26
Chinese	lb.	.25	.26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Sumac, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.08¼	.09¼
Alepey	lb.	.10¼	.11¼
Pubna	lb.	.08¼	.09¼
China	lb.	.07¼	.08¼

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	—
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	.20
Fustic, chips	ton	45.00	50.00
Chippa	lb.	.04½	.05
Hyperic, chips	lb.	.09	.10
Logwood Sticks	lb.	38.00	41.00
Chips	lb.	.03	.03½
Quercitron, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	.17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.15	.17
Triple	lb.	.18	.20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	.26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.18	.20
Liquid	lb.	.09½	.10
Tablet	lb.	.11½	.13
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—
English	lb.	.18	.24
Concentrated	lb.	—	.38
Flavine	lb.	1.00	1.50
Fustic	lb.	1.13¼	1.5¼
Gall	lb.	—	.18
Hematin	lb.	.09	.10
Crystals	lb.	.20	.28
Hyperic, liquid	lb.	—	—
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50½	.54
For wool	lb.	.30½	.32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.19	.21
Crystals	lb.	.19	.24
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.09½	.12
Contract	lb.	.09	.10½
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	.25
Paste	lb.	.06	.12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Quercitron	lb.	.07	.07¼
Sumac, see tanning.	lb.	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.05	1.10
Blood, impied	lb.	.64	.65
Domestic	lb.	.55	.57
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	.90
Soluble	lb.	.95	1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	.16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.15¼	.16¼

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	65.00	70.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	50.00
Myrobolans	ton	60.00	65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	16.00
Ground	ton	17.50	17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	28.00	31.00
No. 2	ton	20.00	25.00
Sumac, Siciily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	94.00	98.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	50.00	59.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	—
Beard	ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	64.00

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, lb.	.0234	.0234
bbbs, 25 p.c. tan, bbls. lb.	.0234	.03
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, lb.	—	—
Crystals, ordinary, lb.	—	—
Clarified, lb.	—	—
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan, lb.	.0934	.11
Common, lb.	.21	.2134
Cubes, No. 1, lb.	.2334	.25
No. 2, lb.	.21	.2134
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan, lb.	.0334	.0434
Larch, 25 p.c. tan, lb.	.03	.0334
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan, lb.	.06	.07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan, lb.	.08	.12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan, lb.	.06	.08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, lb.	.0134	.0234
50 p.c. total solids, lb.	.06	.07
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan, lb.	.10	.11
Solid, 50 p.c. tan, lb.	.0334	.0434
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan, lb.	.0534	.0634
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan, lb.	—	—
treated, lb.	—	—
35 p.c. tan, untreated, lb.	.0734	.08
35 p.c. tan, bleaching, lb.	.09	.11
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary, lb.	.10	.12
Clarified, lb.	.09	.11
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, lb.	.01	.0134
50 p.c. total solids, lb.	.07	.1034
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan, lb.	—	—
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan, lb.	Nominal	—

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland, gal.	1.04	1.06
*Domestic, prime, gal.	.98	1.00
Liver, Newfoundland, bbl.	77.00	85.00
Norwegian, bbl.	120.00	125.00
*Degras, American, lb.	.21	.23
English, lb.	.21	.23
German, lb.	—	—
Neutral, lb.	—	—
Horse, lb.	.17	.1734
Lard, prime winter, gal.	2.30	2.35
Off prime, gal.	1.85	1.90
Extra, No. 1, gal.	1.50	1.55
No. 1, gal.	1.45	1.50
No. 2, gal.	1.40	1.45
Menhaden, Light, strained, gal.	1.02	1.04
Yellow, bleached, gal.	1.04	1.06
White, bleached, winter, gal.	1.06	1.08
*Northern, crude, gal.	—	.95
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant, gal.	—	.95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg., gal.	3.00	3.05
30 deg., cold test, gal.	2.90	2.95
40 deg., cold test, gal.	2.80	2.85
Dark, gal.	1.75	1.80
Prime, gal.	1.95	2.00
Oleo Oil, lb.	.22	.24
*Porpoise, body, gal.	.80	.85
*Jaw, lb.	24.00	25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid), lb.	.16	.1634
Saponified, lb.	.16	.1634
Sod Oil, lb.	.11	.12
*Sperm, bleached winter, 38 deg., cold test, gal.	—	2.10
45 deg., cold test, gal.	—	2.05
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test, gal.	2.00	2.05
Stearic, single pressed, lb.	.23	.2334
Double pressed, lb.	.24	.2434
Triple pressed, lb.	.2534	.26
Tallow, acidless, gal.	1.60	1.65
*Prime, gal.	1.55	1.60
*Whale, natural, gal.	1.15	1.20
*Bleached, winter, gal.	1.20	1.25

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1 bbls., lb.	.29	.35
Cases, lb.	.30	.36
No. 3, lb.	.28	.29
Cocoon, Ceylon, bbls., lb.	.18	.1834
Ceylon, Tanks, lb.	.1734	.18
Cochin, bbls., lb.	.19	.1934
Tanks, lb.	.1834	.1834
*Corn, refined, bbls., lb.	—	.2252
*Crude, bbls., lb.	.1834	.19
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, lb.	.1734	.18
Summer, yellow, prime, lb.	.21	.22
*White, lb.	—	—
*Winter, yellow, lb.	—	.2234
Linseed, raw, car lots, gal.	1.28	1.30
5-bbl. lots, gal.	1.29	1.31
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots, gal.	1.30	1.32
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots, gal.	1.31	1.33
*Olive, denatured, gal.	3.00	3.25
*Foots, lb.	.38	.40
*Nominal, lb.	—	—

WHERE TO BUY

Chas. Morningstar & Co., Inc.

WOOLWORTH BLDG. - BARCLAY-6005-6

STARCHES

DEXTRINES

ALBUMEN

GLUCOSE

*Palm Lagos, casks, lb.	.31	.32
*Benin, lb.	.30	.31
*Niger, lb.	.30	.31
*Palm Kernel, domestic, lb.	—	—
*Imported, lb.	—	—
Peanut Oil, edible, gal.	1.70	1.75
†Crude f. o. b. mills, gal.	—	1.40
Pine Oil, white steam, gal.	—	—
Yellow, steam, gal.	.54	.55
*Poppy Seed, lb.	1.70	1.75
*Rapeseed, ref'd. bbls., lb.	1.75	1.85
Blown, gal.	.35	.40
Rosin, oil, first rect., gal.	.42	.45
Second, gal.	2.75	3.00
*Sesame, domestic, gal.	—	—
*Imported, gal.	—	—
*Soya Bean, Manchurian, lb.	.1834	.1834
Tar Oil, gen. dist., lb.	.33	.34
Commercial, lb.	.25	.27

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25-30 cold test, gal.	.1334	.14
29 gravity, 15 cold test, gal.	.14	.15
Summer, gal.	.13	.14
Cylinder, light, filtered, gal.	.21	.26
Dark, filtered, gal.	.18	.19
Extra cold test, gal.	.26	.30
Dark steam, refined, gal.	.15	.18
Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav., gal.	.2634	.27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity, gal.	.2134	.22
White 30@31 gravity, gal.	.33	.34
Paraffin, high viscosity, gal.	.2934	.30
903@865 sp. gr., gal.	.1834	.22
Red Paraffin, gal.	.18	.19
Spindle, filtered, gal.	.28	.35
No. 200, gal.	.24	.25
No. 100, gal.	.2334	.24
No. 110, gal.	.23	.2334

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls., gal.	.48	.4834
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls., gal.	.43	.4434
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls., gal.	.35	.3734
Pitch, pure, 20-lb. bbl., 4.50	—	—
Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal bbls., 13.50	—	14.00
Rosin, com., to g'd., 80-bbl., 6.00	—	6.95

SHELLAC

D. C., lb.	.73	.75
Diamond "I", lb.	—	.74
V. S. O., lb.	.73	.74
Fine Orange, lb.	.65	.69
Second Orange, lb.	.61	.64
T. N., lb.	.59	.60
A. C. Garnet, lb.	.59	.60
Button, lb.	—	—
Regular, bleached, lb.	—	.55
Bone, dry, lb.	—	.65

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas, f. o. b. New Orleans, lb.	—	\$3.50
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta, lb.	—	47.50
Columbia, lb.	—	48.50
New Orleans, lb.	47.00	49.00
Corn Cake, short ton, 37.40	—	40.00
Meal, short ton, 41.00	—	42.00
Linseed cake, dom., short ton, 56.00	—	58.00
Linseed Meal, short ton, 56.00	—	58.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine, 280 lb. bbls., lb.	—	2.65
200 lb. sacks, lb.	—	1.75
Turk's Island—Coarse, 140 lb. bags, lb.	—	1.13
Mineral, 140 lb. bags, lb.	—	1.13

COCOA

Bahia, lb.	.10	.11
Caracas, lb.	.1234	.13
Hayti, lb.	.09	.0934
Maracibo, lb.	.20	.22
Trinidad, lb.	.1234	.13
*Nominal, lb.	—	—
†Buyers' Tanks, lb.	—	—

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

Imported Potato Starch, Duty Paid, lb.	.1034	.1034
Domestic Potato Starch, lb.	—	.1034
Potato Dextrine white or canary, lb.	—	.1434
Corn Dextrine white or yellow, spot, lb.	.06	.0734
Buffalo Corn Starch, lb.	—	.05
Globe Pearl Starch, yb., lb.	—	.0434
Globe British Gum, lb.	—	.0634

*REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

Powdered, Ar. Fed. War. Amer. Nat. bbl. cran. ner	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60
XXXX, lb.	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65
Confectioners A, lb.	7.35	7.35	7.35	7.35
Standard Gran., lb.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
* Prices fixed by Government.				

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills, gal.	—	.95
Light, strained, gal.	1.02	1.04
Yellow, bleached, gal.	1.04	1.06
White, bleached, winter, gal.	1.06	1.08
Neatsfoot, 20 deg., gal.	3.00	3.05
30 deg., cold test, gal.	2.90	2.95
40 deg., cold test, gal.	1.75	1.80
Dark, gal.	1.85	1.95
Prime, gal.	1.85	1.95
Red, (Crude oleic acid), lb.	.16	.1634
Sanonified, lb.	.16	.1634
Stearic, single pressed, lb.	.23	.2334
Double pressed, lb.	.24	.2434

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1, bbls., lb.	.29	.35
No. 3, lb.	.28	.29
Cocoon, Ceylon, bbls., lb.	.18	.1834
Ceylon, tanks, lb.	.1734	.18
Cochin bbls., lb.	.19	.1934
Tanks, lb.	.1834	.1834
*Corn, crude, bbls., lb.	.1834	.1834
Refined, barrels, lb.	—	.2252
*Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills, lb.	.1734	.18
Summer Yellow, prime, lb.	.21	.22
*White, gal.	—	—
*Winter, Yellow, gal.	—	.2234
Linseed, raw, car lots, gal.	1.28	1.30
5 barrel lots, gal.	1.29	1.31
*Olive, denatured, gal.	3.00	3.25
*Foots, lb.	.38	.40
*Palm Lagos, casks, lb.	.31	.32
*Niger, lb.	.30	.31
*Palm Kernel, domestic, lb.	—	—
Peanut, edible, gal.	—	1.75
†Crude f. o. b. mills, gal.	—	1.40
Pine, white steam, gal.	—	—
*Sesame, domestic, gal.	2.75	3.00
Soya Bean, Manchurian, lb.	.1834	.1834

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, white, lb.	.18	.19
Yellow, lb.	.16	.1634
House, lb.	.16	.1634
Brown, lb.	.1534	.16
Yellow, grease, stearine, lb.	.1634	.17
White, grease, stearine, lb.	.1834	.1834
Lard, City, lb.	.25	.2534
Compound, lb.	.2234	.2234
Stearine, lard, lb.	.28	.2834
Oleo, lb.	.1834	.1834
Tallow, edible, lb.	.1834	.1834
City Fancy, lb.	.1734	.18
Choice Country, lb.	.1634	.1734

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible, lb.	.18	.1834
City Fancy, lb.	.1734	.18
Prime Packers, lb.	.1734	.1734
Grease, Choice White, lb.	.1834	.1834
"A" White, lb.	.1734	.1734
"B" White, lb.	.1634	.1634
Yellow, lb.	.16	.1634
Brown, lb.	.1234	.1434
Bone, lb.	.16	.1634
House, lb.	.15	.1534
Stearine, prime oleo, lb.	.1834	.1834
Lard, lb.	.25	.2534
*Nominal, lb.	—	—
†Buyers' Tanks, lb.	—	—

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from Jan. 18 to Jan. 26, 1918—Exports for month of December

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

Imports

ACIDS—
11,200 pounds oxalic

ALCOHOL—
40 gallons

ANTIPYRINE—
100 pounds

BAY RUM—
150 pounds
50 pounds
500 pounds

BEANS—
2,340 pounds vanilla

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
200 pounds
300 pounds
150 pounds

CUTTLEFISH BONE—
12,000 pounds
5,300 pounds

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
11,600 pounds mangrove

ERGOT RYE—
3,672 pounds

ESSENTIAL OILS—
850 pounds various
1,750 pounds various
1,600 pounds various
400 pounds bay
1,500 pounds various
1,100 pounds various

FLOWERS—
3,900 pounds poppy

GUMS—
15,980 pounds aloes

HERBS—
50 pounds various

IRON OXIDE—
45,000 pounds
15,500 pounds

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
1,600 pounds drugs
1,450 pounds medicine

LEECHES—
100 pounds bloodsuckers

ROOTS—
7,800 pounds licorice
3,150 pounds sarsaparilla
23,000 pounds gentian
2,500 pounds bryony
22,000 pounds arrow

SEED—
3,420 bushels flaxseed
23,650 bushels flaxseed
5,500 bushels castor
18,960 bushels castor
8,780 bushels castor
10,650 bushels castor
2,500 bushels castor

SPICES—
95,050 pounds chillies
376,020 pounds cloves

TARTAR, CRUDE—
127,150 pounds

THYMOL—
950 pounds

WAX—
22,800 pounds carnauba
18,000 pounds carnauba

ALCOHOL, WOOD—
48 pounds, British Guiana

BEES WAX—
156 pounds, Mexico
100 pounds, Honduras

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
2,035 pounds, Panama
30 pounds, British West Indies

COPPER SULPHATE—
450 pounds, Cuba

FLAX SEED—
15 bushels, England
3 bushels, Bermuda

GLUCOSE—
3,740 pounds, Spain
206 pounds, Barbados

PARAFFIN WAX, UNREFINED—
170,316 pounds, England

PARAFFIN WAX, REFINED—
44,000 pounds, Spain
23,048 pounds, Mexico

PEPPERMINT OIL—
5 pounds, Panama

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
25 pounds, Ecuador

SODA ASH—
8,027 pounds, Cuba
4,480 pounds, Brazil
6,609 pounds, Colombia

SODA, CAUSTIC—
6,750 pounds, Costa Rica
13,500 pounds, Mexico
9,298 pounds, Jamaica

SODA, SAL—
4,125 pounds, Barbados
4,685 pounds, Jamaica
375 pounds, Bermuda
100 pounds, British West Indies

SODIUM SILICATE—
50 pounds, Virgin Islands

SULPHUR, CRUDE—
10 tons, Peru
14 tons, British South Africa

ZINC OXIDE—
100 pounds, Nicaragua
112 pounds, Panama
661 pounds, Mexico
700 pounds, French West Indies

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
880 pounds, Argentina
221 pounds, Brazil
100 pounds, Mexico

ACID, NITRIC—
21 pounds, Barbados

ACID, SULPHURIC—
5,750 pounds, French West Indies
142 pounds, San Domingo
22 pounds, Argentina
874 pounds, Brazil

TENNESSEE COMPANY TO GET A BONUS

The Tennessee Copper and Chemical Company is said to have closed an agreement with the International Agricultural Corporation by which the Tennessee Company will receive a bonus if it delivers more than the agreed tonnage of sulphuric acid under its contract with the International.

The contract price for the acid to be paid by the International Company to the Tennessee Company is something around \$4.87 per ton, and officials of the International Company, realizing the large demand for the product and the high selling price—at present around \$18 per ton—agreed to give the bonus.

During December and January the Tennessee Company has been averaging 800 tons daily in its deliveries to the International Company, or at the annual rate of more than 300,000 tons.

Dr. K. E. Schlossing, formerly with Madero Bros., Inc., is now connected with the Hanover Company, No. 30 Church street, New York City.

The Semet-Solvay Company has declared a stock dividend of 2 per cent. in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent., payable February 15 to stock of record January 31.

The By-Products Coke Company has declared a stock dividend of 2 per cent. in addition to the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. payable February 15 to stock of record January 28.

INCREASED TRADE WITH SOUTH AMERICA

Trade of the United States with South America in the calendar year 1917 is two and one-half times as great as in the year preceding the war. A compilation by The National City Bank of New York shows that the imports from South America in 1917 aggregated in round terms 575 million dollars against 198 millions in the calendar year 1913, and that the exports to South America exceeded 300 million dollars against 147 millions in 1915 and only 91 millions in 1914, the year in which the war began. This country is now supplying over 40% of the imports of South America, against less than 15% in 1913, the year preceding the war.

This large increase in our imports from South America occurs chiefly in wool, hides, copper and nitrate of soda. The wool imported from that continent in 1917 aggregates approximately 100 million dollars against six millions in 1913; nitrate of soda approximately 60 millions in 1917 against 22 millions in 1913; copper about 70 million dollars in 1917 against less than 15 millions in 1913; hides approximately 70 million dollars in 1917 against 27 millions in 1913; cocoa about 17 million dollars in 1917 against approximately 5 millions in 1913 and tin approximately 4 million dollars in 1917 against nothing in 1913. In coffee and rubber the increase is comparatively small, the total value of coffee imported from all South America being approximately 100 million dollars in 1917 against about 90 millions in 1913, and rubber 26 million dollars in 1917 against approximately 21 millions in 1913. The total value of merchandise imported from all South America in 1917 is about 175% greater than in 1913.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

26311—The American representatives of a Chinese company desire to get in touch with American firms able to install a complete peanut-oil mill; also machinery for making their own barrels and cases.

26317—A business man in Norway, who will be in the United States until April 15, desires to secure agencies for the sale of chemicals of all kinds. He desires, especially, to establish connections at the present time for the conduct of business at the close of the war. Payment will be made by cash against documents. Correspondence may be in English. References.

26321—A firm in Brazil desires to be placed in communication with American manufacturers and exporters of chemicals of all kinds. Samples, complete price lists, and full information should be submitted.

26328—An exclusive agency is desired by a man in Spain for the sale of toilet specialties, particularly patented articles. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York or other United States port. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

26329—A company in Ireland desires to be placed in communication with American exporters of resin who are desirous of developing their trade in that country.

26331—A company in Newfoundland desires to purchase medicated pastilles or jujubes of best quality put up in small tins or packages for the retail trade, such as eucalyptus and menthol, throat pastilles, etc. For payment, the company prefers to have shippers make draft on them. Careful packing is necessary to assure against breakage, moisture, and pilferage. References.

26343—A business man in Australia wishes to purchase cocoa butter, cocoa beans, vegetable and carbon blacks, lithopone, essential oils, liquorice, bark extracts, heavy chemicals, dyestuffs, hematin, white and red lead, zinc oxides, formic acid, lactic acid, glues and gelatine, turpentine, peroxide soda, cornuba wax, vanilla crystals and pigments. Payment will be made by letter of credit or in London. References.

26344—A wholesale dealer in Switzerland is in the market for petroleum, benzine, gasoline and lubricating oils in large quantities. References. Correspondence should be in French or Italian.

New Incorporations

American Mustard Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. R. H. Gay, E. Appelquist, H. W. Goddard, 61 East 73rd street, New York City.

Western Magnesia Products Corp., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. O. J. Heig, V. W. Thrope, I. V. Weisdorf, 71 Broadway, New York City.

The Liberty Pharmacy, Cicero, Ill., capital \$2,500. Joseph Singleman, Leon F. Rademaki, Dr. John A. Manning, N. H. Davis.

Jennings & Co., Boston, Mass., capital \$90,000. Dyestuffs. Crawford W. Jennings, Waldo Farrar, F. W. Bourne.

Want Ads

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Lowell Dye Works, Lowell, Mass., capital \$30,000. General dye business. E. M. Leavitt, Clyde R. Chapman, Ernest L. McLean.

McColloch Drug Company, Los Angeles, Cal., capital \$100,000. F. O. McColloch, Porter McColloch, J. Fred McColloch.

Queen City Chemical & Soap Co., Cincinnati, O., capital \$10,000. Sam'l Gottlieb, Harry M. Pleatman.

The C. H. Krauter Co., Youngstown, O., capital \$60,000. General drug business. C. H. Krauter, O. Oppenheimer, W. S. Munishower, M. H. Welsch and W. C. Carman.

Acme Laboratories, Ltd., Toronto, Ont., capital \$50,000. To carry on the business of chemists and chemical manufacturers. Hugh J. MacDonald, Clarence W. Moorhead and others.

J. A. E. Gauvin Drug Store, Ltd., Montreal, Que., capital \$200,000. To manufacture and deal in chemicals and carry on the business of chemists and druggists. Arthur R. W. Plimsoll, Reigner Brodeur and Adolphe Chouinorid and others. The incorporators are solicitors representing the owners in the preliminary organization.

Metals & Chemical Corporation, Wilmington, Del., capital \$100,000. To manufacture chemicals, colors, etc. No incorporators named.

New York Feather Dye Works Corp., Manhattan, capital \$9,000. H. H. Feldstein, F. Devries, A. Corenthal, 4 East 120th street, New York City.

Dillocrosett of New York, Manhattan, capital \$50,000. Drugs and chemicals. E. R. Dick, E. Downs and E. M. Yates, 730 Kelly street, New York City.

Stiefel & Co., Manhattan, capital \$25,000. Toilet articles and requisites. J. C. Cotten, H. H. Frieder, A. J. Westermayr, 90 Nassau street, New York City.

R. H. Greeff & Co., Manhattan, capital \$200,000. Drugs and chemicals. F. E. Dixon, W. N. Barnum, R. H. Greeff.

R. Odell & Sons, Newark, N. J., capital \$125,000. Perfumes. R. Odell, S. R. Odell and R. M. Odell, all of Newark, N. J.

Authorizations—Heller & Merz Co., New Jersey, capital \$500,000. Chemicals, dyes and paints. Representative P. Schnorrenberger, 503 Hudson street, New York City.

Southland Perfume Co., Florida, capital \$25,000. Representative L. F. Ducker, 321 5th Ave., New York City.

Mail advices received from Italy this week reported an advancing market for orris root.

China products will be manufactured by the China Products Co., Huntington, W. Va., incorporated with \$50,000 capital.

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(98-99%)

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(97%)

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ALPHA NAPHTHYLAMIN

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(98%)

1:3:6 ACID

(25-30%)

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